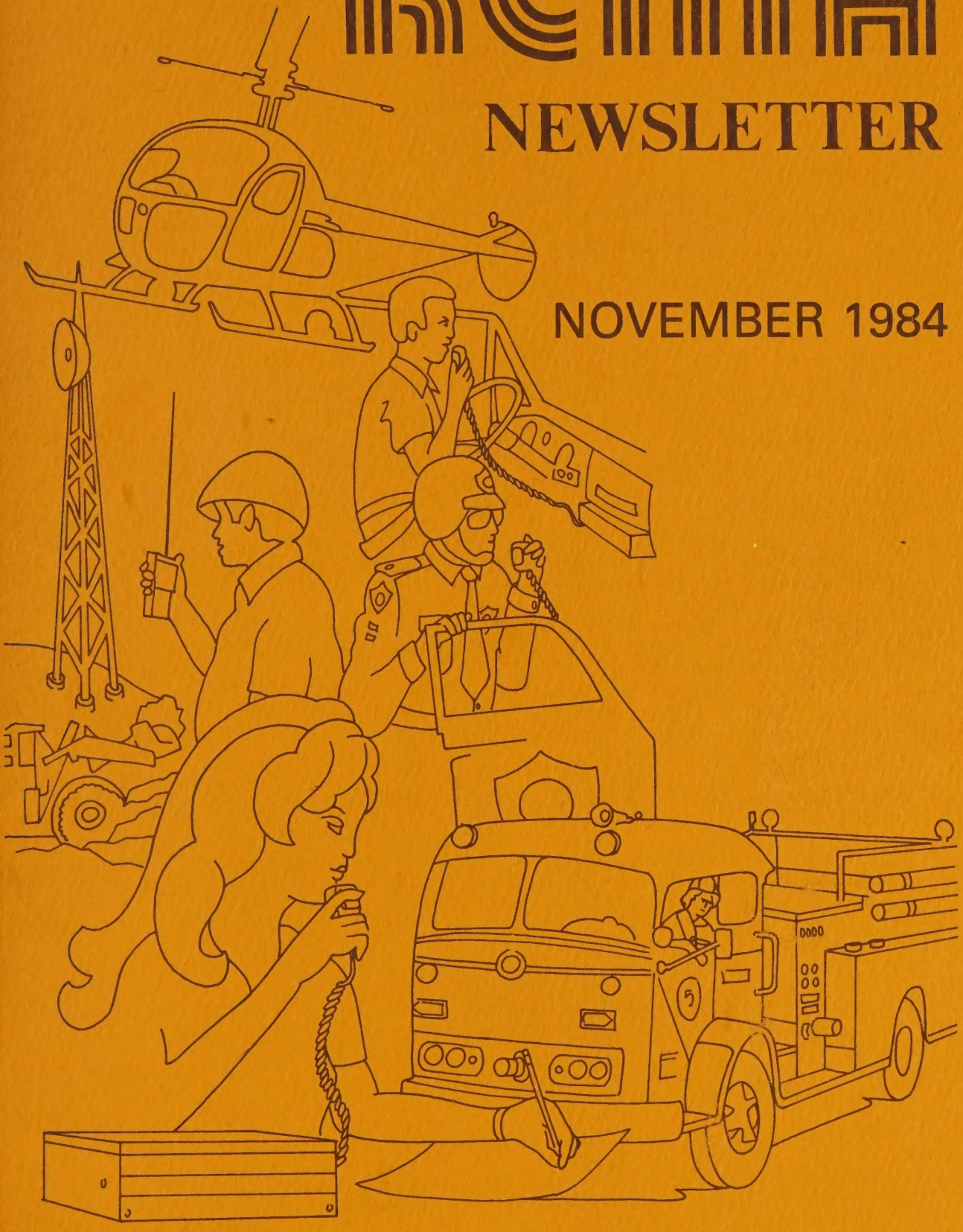
RCMA

NEWSLETTER



NOVEMBER 1984

FIRST NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
OF MONITOR RADIO LISTENERS

RCMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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RCMA NEWSLETTER

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RCMA REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICAN RADIO CLUBS

Jerry Short (CA-OR-002)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

1. All club business, unless otherwise noted, must be addressed to R.C.M.A. General Manager, P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676. This includes matters that relate to renewals, changes of address, newsletter delivery problems, joining the club, etc.

2. Input to the RCMA Newsletter must be mailed to the proper editors, whose addresses are included in the individual column headlines. If no particular column seems appropriate, send input to RCMA, 1 West Potomac, Williamsport, MD 21795.

3. To forward a letter to a specific RCMA member whose address you do not know, put your message to that person in a stamped envelope with your return address on it; mail to RCMA General Manager, P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676.

4. Please include your RCMA membership number with all correspondence to newsletter editors or club headquarters.

5. If you require a reply when writing to RCMA headquarters or to one of the editors, you MUST enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

6. Please write on only one side of the paper.

7. Please don't combine in one letter several items that should go to different addresses.

8. If you want to type what you submit to the newsletter, please don't exceed a seven-inch column width and please single space. Doing this may save an editor from having to retype the material. Please don't use script type.

9. Your RCMA membership number and expiration date appear on your newsletter mailing label.

10. You may join or renew your membership for ONLY one year at a time.

11. RCMA accepts paid advertising. For information on advertising rates and mechanical requirements, contact Carol Ruth, RCMA Advertising Manager, P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676.

RCMA NEWSLETTER
Issue 105 November 1984
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RCMA, P.O. Box 4563, Anaheim, CA 92803

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ATTENTION -

TO ALL RCMA MEMBERS AND PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS -

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE (INQUIRIES ABOUT MEMBERSHIP, RENEWALS, ADDRESS CHANGES, DELIVERY OR RENEWAL PROBLEMS) TO:

CAROL RUTH
RCMA GENERAL MANAGER
P.O. BOX 542
SILVERADO, CA 92676

CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO RCMA'S ANAHEIM POST OFFICE BOX WILL STILL BE ANSWERED, BUT THERE WILL BE A 4 - 6 WEEK DELAY.

The RCMA Newsletter is published monthly by members of the RADIO COMMUNICATIONS MONITORING ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box 4563, Anaheim, CA 92803. Subscription rate/membership fee is $16.50 for U.S. residents. For persons in other countries, the following rates apply: Canada and Mexico–$18.50; Europe–$20.00, South Pacific and Asia–$21.50. These dues are payable in U.S. funds and are subject to change. Information contained herein is obtained primarily from members and does not necessarily present the position or reflect the opinion of RCMA as a whole. The RCMA does not necessarily recommend or endorse products or services advertised herein. The publication is copyrighted ©
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RCMA

...Calendar...

Send notices of upcoming events for the Calendar section to:
John Clark, RCMA, P.O. Box 4653, Anaheim, CA 92803.
Please send notices well in advance of the Newsletter deadline.

R.C.M.A. Greater L.A. Area Chapter

Contact : Eric J. Christensen (CA-LA-045)
P.O. Box 3962 Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670-1962

Meeting Location: Mercury Savings & Loan, Valley View and Lincoln
Buena Park, CA, 2nd floor(elevator in rear)
Unless otherwise noted meetings are on the 4th
Friday of the month and start at 8:00 PM

October 27 FRIDAY Special Guest Speaker Mr. Gene Hughes, Editor Police Call
8:00 PM Mercury Savings & Loan

Mr. Gene Hughes (CA-LA-006) will be the kick off speaker for the for the start of The Radio Communications Monitoring Associations 10th year.

November 16 FRIDAY Note this is the 3RD Friday of the Month.

TOUR - Orange County Fire Department Station 91 Dispatch Center.
180 S. Water Street, Orange, CA (cross street Almond) 8:00 PM

December 28 FRIDAY -- No meeting

January 25 FRIDAY Special Sharing Session
8:00 PM Mercury Savings & Loan

R.C.M.A. Chicago

Contact Edward Robert Sirovy IL-004 312 969 2856
311 S. Williams Street, Westmont, Il 60559

Meetings: NANCINI'S Resturant 5555 St Charles Road, Berkeley, Il
two blocks east of St Charles Road exit from Eisenhouer
Expressway Extention I-290 (phone 312 544 7277)

Saturday November 10, 1984 1:00 PM

Visitors are welcome but please confirm the date in advance.

A SASE on file assures notification of tours and other item which may be scheduled on short notice.

R.C.M.A. Philadelphia

Contact: Gerald M. Schoaf, Floyd Schoenberg, C. Willard Load
PA-036 PA-076 PA-164
P.O. Box 213, Upper Derby, PA 19082 (215) 356-1982

Meeting the first Monday of the month, 7:30 PM at

Saint James Church Next to "The Grange"
Corner of Myrtle Ave & Warwick Road
Haverford, PA 19083
Talk In On: CB Channel 9 GMRS 467/462.675 Hams 147.66/.06

Calendar continued

R.C.M.A. for D.C., MD, VA, & DE

Contact: Capitol Hill Monitors % Alan Henney (MD 069)
6912 Prince Georges Ave, Takoma Park, MD 20912

R.C.M.A. Minneapolis-St. Paul Area

Contact: Chuck Steier MN-008 (612) 927-9253
4820 Hwy 7, Minneapolis, MN 55416

A SASE on file assures notification of chapter activities (tours, gatherings, etc) non members are welcome to attend.

Southern New England Scanners Club

Contact Robert Murphy SNEC President 401-353-0208
P.O. Box 1591, Pawtucket, RI 02862

All Ohio Scanner Club

David B. Marshall OH 146 President
50 Villa Road, Springfield, OH 45503

Austin Area Radio Listeners Meeting

Meeting every 3rd Tuesday 7 PM Austin Public Library 4th floor room B. For more information, contact Richard Quintanilla TX 043 Austin Radio Club, P.O. box 5053, Austin Tx 78763

AUSTIN RADIO CLUB

P.O. BOX 5053 AUSTIN, TEXAS 78763

The AUSTIN RADIO CLUB meets on the third Tuesday of each month at the Austin Public Library's Central Branch. Meetings are held in meeting room B and begin at 7:00 p.m. Any interested radio enthusiast is welcome. Bring your reception reports [any thing, any band] and any items of interest with you.

--- --- --- --- ITEMS OF INTEREST --- --- --- ---

HURRICANE HUNTER FREQUENCIES- With all the activity in the "Atlantic, Carribbean or Gulf of Mexico" in these last days of the '84 hurricane season a current or updated of National Weather Service HF freq's and those used by Hurricane Hunter planes has been requested. Any confirmed reports can be brought to the next meeting [Sept. 18] or mailed in.

N.A.S.A- SPACE SHUTTLE FREQUENCIES- NASA has just completed another successful Space Shuttle mission. Three more are planned for the remainder of the year; one each in Oct., Nov. & Dec. Any reception reports or updated logs of these freq's would also be helpful.

TRAVIS COUNTY RADIO SYSTEM UPDATE- Current info on any radio systems used by any law enforement agency, volunteer fire departments/ems, local government or municipal utility districts is needed for an update being compiled for an R.C.M.A. Newsletter [South Central] article. Any one wishing to contribute any frequency info, unit numbering system, maps or related items can bring them to the next meeting or mail them in.

MICROFICHE FILES- 1984 Update FCC Microfiche files from NTIS will not be available. The FCC is changeing its' format on these file and will not issue any updates for this year. The files will resume Jan/ Feb 1985 and continue issueing them as in the past. Write NTIS at 5285 Port Royal Road Springfield Virginia 22151 for more info on this or on microfiche file currently available....

VOTERS APPROVE EMERGENCY SERVICE BONDS- Austin voters approved three bonds that will expand emergency services. Proposition 26 will provide funds for Police Department projects which include an emergency driving course. Proposition 27 will add seven new fire stations and renovate three others. Money will also add mobile data terminals in all combat units {perhaps this is where two unused frequencies assinged to AFD will come into play...}. Proposition 28 will add one E.M.S. Station and expand four others.

RECEPTION REPORTS, QUESTIONS, ITEMS OF interest- can be sent to P.O. Box 5053 Austin, Texas 78763. Feel free to write any time if you are looking for frequency info or have reception reports to share with others or have items of interest...

NEED BACK ISSUES OF THE RCMA NEWSLETTER?

Lots (Months/Year)	No. of Issues	Price
Sept 75 - June/July 76 (No Oct or Nov published)	7	$2.00
August - Dec 76 (No Oct published)	4	$3.00
Jan - June 77	6	$4.00
July - Dec 77	6	$4.00
Jan - June 78	6	$5.00
July - Dec 78	6	$5.00
Jan - June 79	6	$6.00
July - Dec 79	6	$6.00

1980-83 issues are available at $1.50 per copy.

Order Total	Include This Amount of Postage
$ 1.50 - $ 5	$1
$ 5.50 - $10	$2
$10.50 - $15	$3
$15.50 - $25	$4
$25.50 - $35	$5
Over $35	$6

Send your request & check/ M.O. (payable to RCMA) to Secretary Bill Ell, 2831 Hermanos St., Pasadena, CA 91107

ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICAN RADIO CLUBS

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

ANARC is a federation of the most responsible, well established radio listening clubs in North America. RCMA attained Full Member status in ANARC in 1977. For a list of the ANARC Member and Associate Member clubs send a self-addressed, stamped business size envelope with your request to the address below.

For an annual subscription to the ANARC Newsletter, send $5 to:
Joe Barr, 1500 Bunbury Drive, Whittier, CA 90601. ($8 overseas subscription.)

ANARC Members:

The 2nd edition of the ANARC Directory is now available. Single copy: $3.00 in USA, Canada, Mexico; $3.50 US elsewhere. If ordered with one of the few remaining copies of the 1st edition, the '83 is only $1.00; if the 1st edition alone is ordered, the price is $1.50.

All prices are POSTPAID. Send orders to ANARC Directory, 1500 Bunbury Drive, N. Whittier, CA 90601

Central Maryland Dx Association meets on the 2nd Monday of each month. for information contact Tony Kobylski (301) 563 0039

OCTOBER 20 SOUTHERN CALIORNIA AREA DXERS (SCADS) has a meeting 9:30 AM to 4 PM at Village View School Auditorium, 5361 Sisson Drive, Huntington Beach CA. All DXers welcome. For details send a SASE to Don Schmidt, SCADS, 380 Rose Ave, Long Beach, CA 90807

ANARC continued

OCTOBER 20 Informal meeting of DXers in Louisville, KY. Everyone welcome, at local Holiday Inn. For information and details send a SASE to Ted Fleischaker, 3023 Tremont Drive, Louisville, KY 40205

1985 ANARC CONVENTION is slated for Milwaukee, WI, next July. The exact date and location have not been firmed up with local resources.

1984 World Radio TV Handgook (WRTV) copies are only $10.00 a copy from RADIO WEST, 3417 Purer Road, Escondido, CA 92025 This is an opportunity to get a copy as a relatively low price. $17.00 list. The book has few significant changes from year to year if you are not a dedicated DX broadcast monitor. It is however a difinitive listing of what is out there worldwide in radio or TV. If you are interested into getting into the area below 30 MHz this may be start. RADIO WEST handles good equipment and honest advice.

S.B.C. DISTRIBUTING, 337 S Washington, Box 826, Chillicothe, MO 64601, has a new price list on Scanners, AM/FM radios, TV, ect. A SASE to them will get you the information.

ISR. INC., Box 61, Haines, OR 97833, for a SASE will mail you data on their new UHF Anetnna or new Supertube FM antenna. Specifications and prices.

RADIO EARTH, 1724 Sherman Ave., Evanston, IL 60201 has a new Fall Schedule. A SASE to the will get it for you. They will not be using the WRNO facilities of New Orleans.

THOUGHT waves

Ginny Slick, RCMA Assistant Editor, 1 West Potomic, Williamsport, MD 21795

This month's column will be very short to allow our Low Band Skip editor, Mike Britt, an opportunity for some necessary commentary. However, I would like to keep you aware of our need to fill the Below 30 Mhz editorial spot. This column has been sorely missed by any of us who monitor shortwave as well as HF. I haven't received any letters expressing an interest in editing this section of the newsletter. The column has been a mainstay of the newsletter for many years, now, and it would be a real shame to have it dropped because we can't find an editor to handle it. How many of you club members read this column? I'd appreciate it if you'd slip a postcard in the mail to let us know that it was a column that you looked forward to and read each month.

For those of you who are just champing at the bit for some SW information, you might try a copy of Bob Grove's new Shortwave directory. This expanded second edition has a frequency cross reference and it comes ready to put in a loose leaf notebook so that it will lie flat while in use. As usual it is full of frequency and user information. Bob usually has an ad in the newsletter somewhere and you can get his address from it if you'd like to know the price.

This month I received no mail for the Your Thoughts column. I hope this is a result of summer winding down and not a symptom of what's to come this year. What you are thinking is of interest to all of us at RCMA, and in particular to those of us who edit. We can make the newsletter more suitable to your needs only when we know them. I know you have YOUR THOUGHTS, so why not take the time to send them on for me to share with the membership.

Write Soon,

Dear RCMA members,

The August, 1984 issue of Popular Communications Magazine contains an article entitled, "International Monitoring on your Scanner," appearing on pages 24-28, and co-authored by an RCMA member, Chuck Robertson (IL-141) and by a free-lance author, Dave Beauvais. It is my understanding, however, that the article itself was written by Mr. Beauvais, with Mr. Robertson suppling most of the data.

I am disturbed by this article, for it contains information which originally appeared in the RCMA Low Band Skip column and information which originated from research done by myself, but which was used without the prior knowledge or permission of myself or the Radio Communications Monitoring Association. While I have been informed by Mr. Robertson that he had intended for RCMA to get credit, nowhere in the article is there any mention of RCMA, or that any of the material originated from the club or its members. (In fact, even though Mr. Robertson is given as being "#IL-141," there is no explanation as to the fact that this is his RCMA membership number). If any mention of the club had been included, it was apparently edited out prior to the printing of the magazine. Included at the end of the Popular Communications article is a fine print parenthetical refrence to the "ongoing help" of both myself and RCMA International column editor, Rickey Stein. While this was a nice gesture, it in no way legitimizes the plagarism of the research and translations of either myself or Mr. Stein. (The refrence also fails to identify who we are and, again, RCMA is not mentioned).

Also disturbing about this article is the fact that some of the information in question has has either been misquoted or taken out of context so that, as it appears in Popular Communications, it is erroneous.

The RCMA newletter is a copyrighted publication, and therefore, the act of taking material from the newletter and reprinting it in a for-profit magazine is one of questionable legality. The first page of every newsletter states that "reproduction of any material in this newsletter is prohibited without prior written consent." More than anything, I am concerned that the authors never even asked for consent, but assumed it O.K. to use my own personal research, information from my RCMA writings, and even my name—without permission. I should point out that the "fair use" doctrine of The Copyright Act does allow "reasonable" use of copyrighted material without securing permisson, however there is still a limit not only to the amount of a text used, but the purpose for which it is used as well. Common sense and common courtesy dictate that before using more than a small amount of of another's material for publication, the original publication or author should be asked; then given credit (citing the specific information used, when at all possible). I might note that another article by the same authors appeared in the July, 1984, Popular Communications, in which I was directly quoted. However, in this case, Mr. Beauvais had asked me if he could do so, and I had agreed, so there was no problem. I was identified only as an editor of a radio club journal, and as a Spanish speaking monitor, this because I had asked not to be named.

Perhaps what bothers me most about this most recent article by Mr. Beauvais and Mr. Robertson is the manner in which it is presented. There is a lot of information about foreign stations which is simply listed, as if it were as common as the information available from FCC microfiche. While it is possible to have received each of the stations listed, neither author can hardly claim to have done the research and translating necessary to ID all of them. While the authors do not make such a claim, neither do they mention how and when these stations were heard, how they were discovered and researched, how any of the translations or interpretations came about, or who pursued this research. Not to mention this background information (usually required in HF reporting) or those involved is to imply that the information was gathered and researched by the authors. That, of course, is to take credit for someone else's hard work! Certainly no one would think it right if the RCMA editors were to delete all the members names from the columns each month, and simply publish the information with no mention of where it came from. While I doubt that there was any thought of taking credit away from others on the part of the authors, speaking as a member of the media, I do feel the writers have failed in their journalistic duty to cite their sources.

There is also the matter of the accuracy of the information in the article. While the article by the same authors in the July Popular Communications contained some factual errors, they were minor when compared to those in the August article. Although it may have been based upon information originally from me, I must admit that what is written in the article does not even come close to what I actually said, in more than one case. Admittedly, meanings can be lost in paraphrasing, and of course, the editing of the article. But more of it seems to be the result of Mr. Beauvais' attempts to make the story more interesting by inserting his own suggestions and speculations. Unfortunately, while making the article more dramatic, he is also stretching the facts somewhat, and misleading the reader as a result.

The most outrageous error in the article (and one that made me furious) is in

the discussion of the three Nicaraguan repeaters; 33.475, 33.675, and 33.875 MHz. (These are the "mystery repeaters" which have been discussed so often in the Low Band Skip column). The article in Popular Communications identifies these as being from Honduras, which is completely in error. I have been doing much research lately on these three stations, and although the information I now have about them will prove of great interest and importance, I have been holding off making this information public until I could confirm, without a doubt, what might be the most significant ID I have made as a Dxing hobbiest. However, confirmed or not, I will now have to break this story, for the Popular Communications article has already hinted at it (much to my dismay, and despite my asking a certain individual to keep his mouth shut). In the August magazine article, 33.475 is listed as a "tactical repeater" (?) which has been heard "reciting long and mysterious lists of numbers!" This information is more distorted than the U.S. skip which has often been rebroadcast by this repeater. The only numbers regularly heard on this channel have been the IDs of the Spanish speakers, and these are neither long nor at all mysterious. The second channel, 33.675 is accompanied by the statement: "visiting medical personnel from Central America auditioned a tape recording and concluded that there is something 'fishy' about the operation..." This is apparently a refrence to one of the friends I have had helping me sort out the many recordings I have made of the 33 MHz repeaters. He is, in fact, a native of Nicaragua, and is attending medical school, studying to be a doctor. I would not really say he is "visiting," since he has been in the U.S. for some time now, living and working here. Similarly, the informatinn given about 33.875 has a basis for truth, but the facts have been jumbled so that what is printed is incorrect. What the authors don't realize about these radio operations is that it has been necesarry to interpret what the speakers are saying in the original Spanish - before translating! In fact, I have done all my transcribing in Spanish, for if I had translated the conversations into English and then tried to interpret them, they would make little sense at all! More than that, it took me over a year of having various Latin American friends listen to this stuff before one finally took what was being said to be more than its face value. So, it was only adding insult to injury when Mr. Beauvais concluded with, "Spanish speakers are desperately needed to monitor this close-knit family of repeaters and report on what's being heard!"

Of course, what has already been put into print cannot be taken back. I expect that the editors of Popular Communications may simply shrug this one off, and the majority of their readership will never be the wiser. For those of us that do know, however, the situation is an illustration of how failing to double-check facts, and taking things for granted, can get you into trouble.

It is not my wish to belittle or crucify Mr. Beauvais or Mr. Robertson, for I can only believe that they had good intentions when they conceived their article. As good as those intentions may have been, however, does not change the fact that mistakes were made. Hopefully, by bringing those mistakes to light, they can be prevented from occuring again.

In retrospect, it is unfortunate that this situation had to occur, because it might have been so easily prevented. I might have volunteered interesting and factual information.....had I been asked.

Sincerely,

Mike Britt

Mike Britt (CA-OR-204),
Editor,
Low Band Skip Column,
RCMA Newsletter

236 Grandview Drive
Redlands, Ca. 92373

TO ALL RCMA MEMBERS:

The November '84 newsletter is the first to be completely prepared for mailing by a professional mailhouse. While this mailhouse will now process our subscription information (new members, renewals, address changes, etc.) on its computer, RCMA policy will continue to prohibit the use of our membership list for any purpose other than to send newsletters.

Carol Ruth
RCMA Managing Editor

Aircraft

Send private, commercial, firefighting and law enforcement aircraft frequencies of interest in the 108-136 MHz range and frequencies in other bands above 30 MHz associated with airports and aircraft plus questions, articles and tips related to aircraft monitoring to:

SGT David N. Silva, H&HS Crash Crew, MCAS-H New River, Jacksonville NC 28540

Hello, welcome back to another chapter in the Aircraft Column where only the Frequencies fly. There still has not been much fan mail coming in, in fact I can count my list of contributors on two fingers. But in the interest of the hobby I will continue to putt along as best as I can.

I have a question for you aircraft and radio buffs out there. I have been thinking about buying one of those "blade type" aircraft antennas for my scanner. What I would like to know is this; (A) Are they worth the price? (B) Do they work well with a scanner? (C) What will my listening range be? (D) Do the companies make a magnetic mount model? (E) Can I get an antenna which will cover both the VHF and UHF bands? . . . . HELP!

For those of you who are lucky enough to live near a big airport, check your local phone book and see if the airport has a Butler Aviation in one of the hangers. They have been giving away FREE photos of WW1 and WW2 aircraft, one different picture every month. There are a few months left so get out there and get your picture.

Below are the freqs. for this month and the airport of the month sent in by Danny O'Brien CALA-540. Thanks Danny!

INDIANAPOLIS CENTER KZID

119.95 - 132.775* - 385.4* - 135.25
243.0 - 251.1 - 290.3

BROOKVILLE

132.7 135.8 134.7
269.0 307.9 351.8

EVANSVILLE

128.3 363.0

HENRYVILLE

128.55 134.275* 133.05
352.0* 269.4 278.5

LONDON, OHIO

124.8 133.575 134.0
243.0 290.5 346.3
380.2

MARIETTA

125.55 398.9

MARMET

127.4 132.325* 134.225*
307.3* 269.6 385.6

MERWYN

132.6 281.4

NEW HOPE

125.65 372.0

PORTSMOUTH

127.1 288.1 363.2
290.4 291.7

ROSSVILLE

128.8 378.8

TERRE HAUTE

132.2 307.1

WINCHESTER

127.0 132.475 133.925*
278.3 285.4 387.0*

ZANESVILLE

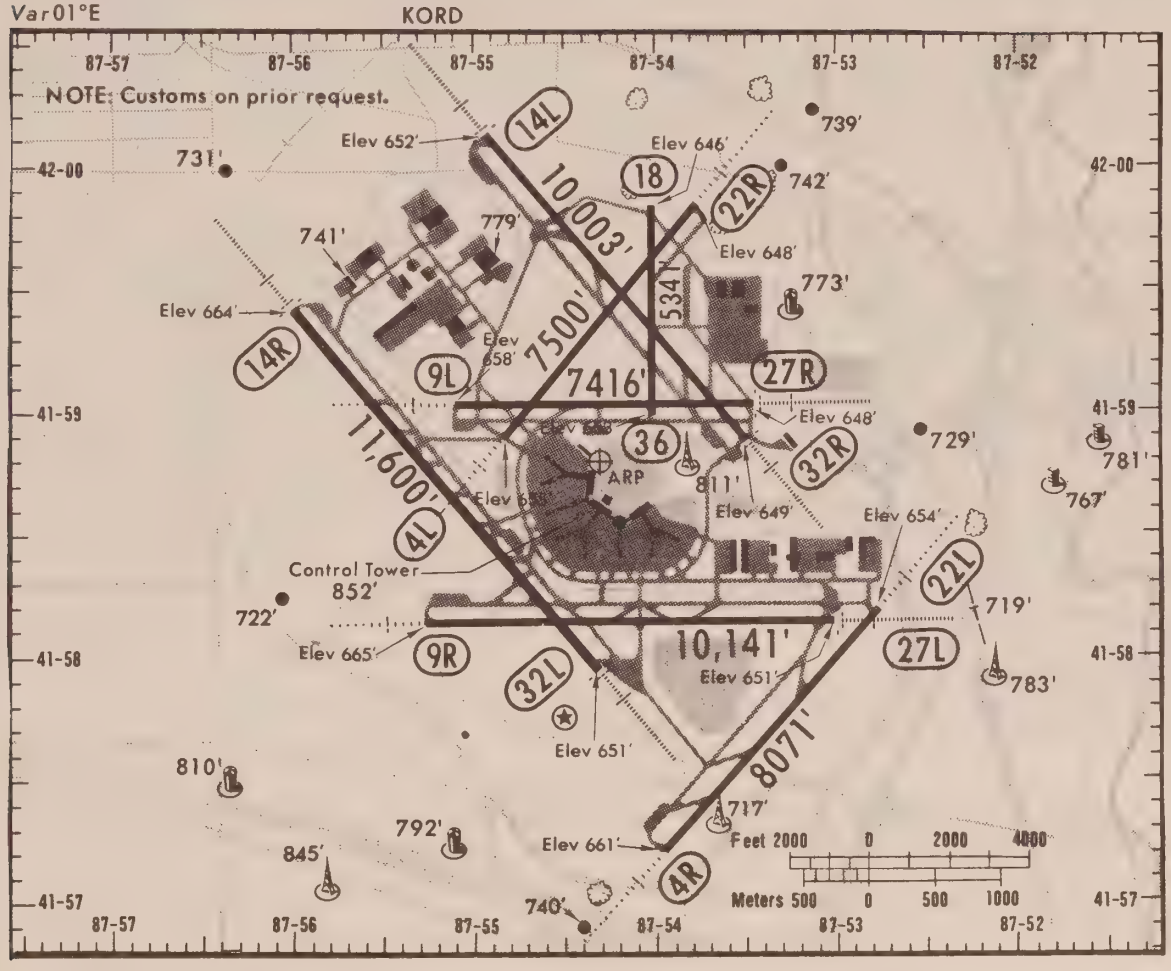
124.45 134.525 126.35
343.6 353.5 370.9

* = Ultra high altitude freq. for FL 350 and above.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
-O'HARE INT'L APT.

Elev 667' N41 58.8 W087 54.3

Var 01°E KORD



CHICAGO - O'HARE KORD

UNICOM	122.95							
PILOT TO DISPATCHER	372.2							
ATIS	135.15							
APP CON EAST	119.0	121.15	124.35	124.7	393.1			
APP CON WEST	125.7	126.2	128.45	363.8	109.7T	110.1T		
TOWER	109.7T	110.1T	118.1	120.75	126.2	126.8	390.9	
GROUND	121.75	121.9	348.6					
DEP CON	125.0	337.4	125.4	307.2	127.4	269.5		
TCA CLNC DEL	119.25	121.6						
COMMAND POST 928TH TAG	252.1							
ANG	384.9							

Well, it would seem that I have spoken or typed too soon. As I was finishing this month's column, four letters from the membership arrived. All four expressed their appreciation that the column was once again being written. That made me quite happy to say the least. Brian Smith CANA-077 sent an extensive list of freqs. for Canada. Below is just a piece of the information to be published for our friends up north.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ABBOTSFORD CYXX	
TWR	119.4 - 120.9
	122.5 - 295.0
GRND	121.8

CASTLEGAR CYCG	
TWR	118.9
	286.6

CFB COMOX CYQQ	
TWR	126.2 - 358.1
	236.6
TML	123.7 - 227.6

CRANBROOK CYXC	
TWR	126.7 - 122.2
	262.7

DAWSON CREEK CYDQ	
UNICOM	122.8

FORT NELSON CYYE	
TWR	126.7 - 122.2
	295.0

Aircraft continued

FORT ST. JOHN CYXJ	
TWR	118.5 - 122.5
	295.8
GRND	121.9

PRINCE RUPERT CYPR	
TWR	126.7
	122.2

KAMLOOPS CYKA	
TWR	122.5 - 125.7
	297.0
GRND	121.9

VANCOUVER INTL CYVR	
TWR	118.7 - 124.0
	226.5 - 236.6
GRND	121.7 - 275.8
ARR	120.8 - 352.7
DEP	120.5 - 363.8
CLNC DEL	121.4
VFR ADVSY	- 125.2
ATIS	124.6 - 114.8
UNICOM	122.95 123.0

PRINCE GEORGE CYXS	
TWR	118.3 - 122.5
	327.7
GRND	121.9

VICTORIA INTL CYYJ	
TWR	119.7 - 119.1
	239.6
AIR/GRND	123.0 - 123.2
GRND	121.9 - 361.4
VANCOUVER CENT.	133.85
ATIS	118.8

VANCOUVER CENTER CZVR
133.7 - 134.8 - 132.3 - 245.0
294.5
CASTLEGAR: 134.2 - 227.3
CRANBROOK: 133.6
ENDERBY: 133.5 - 381.9
KAMLOOPS: 132.35 134.4 - 236.0
PORT HARDY: 135.2 - 266.3
PRINCE GEORGE: 133.8
PRINCE RUPERT: 128.0 - 284.0
PRINCETON: 135.0 - 351.3
PUNTZI: 135.05 - 315.7
SANDSPIT: 133.4 - 227.2
TERRACE: 128.4 - 269.1
TOFINO: 132.9 - 254.9
VICTORIA: 133.85
WILLIAMS LAKE: 134.0 - 381.4

That should do it for this month. Again thanks to those members concerned for writing. Until next month . . . Happy Monitoring!

Beginners ?????? Corner

If you are new to monitoring, or have something you don't understand, please write to me at the address given below and I will try to answer your question. When possible, your questions and answers will be printed. For those who wish an immediate reply, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Bob Quinlan, 4243 N. Melvina, Chicago, IL 60634

Welcome to the November edition of the Beginners' Corner. During the last few months, I have received a few good letters you might enjoy hearing that relate to the thought, "Know what you hear when you hear it." Today's topic will be about scrambling of voice communications. I will discuss several ways it is done and hope you will enjoy it.

1. Single Phase Speech Inversion. The audio on this type of scrambling sounds very similar to what you might hear on a single-side band radio, or on a CB as a "Donald Duck" type of squawking. The human voice consists of a series of high and low frequency sounds between 100 HZ and 8000 HZ. This sound is electronically changed by making the high signals low and the low signals high. This is why it is dubbed "speech inversion."

2. Tone Masking. This is a very annoying tone that is heard on radio scrambling. When it switched on, it sounds like someone

is hitting the push buttons on the telephone about thirty times a minute during the radio traffic. This tone masking system is defeated by a tone filter that passes only the speech and blocks the tone signal. There are several filters on the market. Check in the ham radio and electronic magizines; you will find them listed there. "I don't want three hundred letters asking for the best manufacturers of these products or the best name brands."

3. Frequency Hopping. This radio system was designed to operate on a spectrum of approximately 15 or 20 channels all at the same time. This radio will transmit and receive as it scans across this bank of channels. The only thing you will hear is little bits of voice information on each of these channels. "No unscrambling equipment is available yet to decode this."

4. Digital Voice Protection. AKA D.V.P. Motorola trademark. This is a fairly new type of system that is used by governmental agencies only. This system is sold to the agencies. It must be repaired and returned to Motorola when they are finished with it. It will not be resold to anyone! The human voice is sent by radio transmission in a analogue mode. This analogue mode is how the human speech is heard in a series of high and low frequencies described in the previous chapter. Your radio receives signals in this analogue mode. The D.V.P. system sends your voice in a digital pattern of pulses your receiver will not recognize; this sounds like static or like you're opening the squelch just enough to make a hissing sound. You can tell when you are hearing a D.V.P. signal by listening to the last part of the static sound. You will hear a click, click sound at the end of the signal; this is the repeater dropping out. P.S. Personal observation about listening to a D.V.P. system are listed accordingly:

a. The system seems to work quite well as long as you are within the range of the repeater. Sometimes in remote areas, they tend to turn it off altogether.

b. The system is good but it has a flaw. It has an on and off switch in which the operator doesn't care which position the switch is in when it is in use. You will hear, "Yah Joe, go over and see what you can see." Reply: Shhhhh, click, click. Reply: "No he did't go in." Reply: Shhhhh, click, click. Part of it is in the clear, and part of it is scrambled. It is not 100 percent secure. There is a rumor that the D.V.P. system has been broken, but no one is talking, or can!

c. Voice security without scrambling can also be obtained by using a low power system, say about 2 watts good for about 3/4 of a mile, or just good for car to car traffic.

d. Duplex systems can be used for privacy by turning off the repeater. In a duplex system the mobiles talk into the system on one frequency; the repeater receives it and rebroadcasts it on a different frequency; e.g., in Chicago, the fire department uses 153.950 MHZ for the mobiles to talk into the repeater and 154.1300 MHZ is used as the repeater output. When monitoring this system the Chief will want to say something to the main office he won't want anyone to hear, so he will request the dispatcher to turn off the repeater and you won't hear him make his request. To remedy this on a scanning receiver, put the repeater input frequency into a priority channel #1 and the repeater output on channel #2. When the mobiles key the microphone, the priority system will go to channel #1. You will hear the input go to the system; and when he stops talking, the priority feature drops out and you will hear the dispatchers responce.

I hope that this gives you a few ideas about what has been mentioned, "Know what you hear when you hear it." I will try to respond to any letters you send. I am a little slow sometimes, but be patient with me, o.k. In the last three letters sent, there are questions about sensitive frequencies and governmental agencies. These questions are against R.C.M.A. club policies. So lets keep by the rules and keep out of trouble, o.k.?

Hope to be hearing from you soon. Happy monitoring. IL 157-Bob Q.

Bob
Q

BELOW 30 MHz

The following was contributed by Geoff Halligey, ENG-005. Thank you, Geoff, for preparing the material.

Editor

In the absence of an Editor for this column, here are a few notes on stations heard recently:

8851.4 13581.8	EC3Y	CW	Despite seemingly endless c/s repetition (see Ferrell's CFL 5th Ed., p.10) this station, still unidentified, now frequently sends traffic at irregular intervals. This is in the form of short bursts of two or three 4-figure groups, often preceded by some 'dotting' and the group NW (I resume transmission). It also uses the groups GD, SRI, ZHE, ZRT and ZTI. Certain operating peculiarities give the impression that the station is under British control. Hours of service appear to be 0540 to 1400 gmt, Mondays to Fridays. This factor suggests - no more than that - an 'office hours' station to the east of the U.K. where the time is 4 hours ahead of ours (9 hours ahead of EST). The 8 MHz signal is usually strong all day here, while 13 MHz is very variable, usually weak, but perks up occasionally.
13540 16292	8UF66 8UF88 8UF89 8UF94 8UF95	CW	This is an Indian Ministry of Internal Affairs frequency, based on Delhi (66) and working outstations such as Kohima (Assam, NE India) and the Andaman Islands. Often only the last 2 figures of the c/s are employed, e.g., 89 de 66 (sometimes F89 de F66). English language is used throughout. Traffic usually starts up around 1400z daily on 13540.
18018	Cyprus	USB	Should you need to know the weather in Cyprus, tune in to this R.A.F. station on the Akrotiri base at H+15, normally 0100 to 1400 gmt.
5535 8921 10072 13333 17922 21946	Speedbird London	USB	These are British Airways house channels for company messages to Heathrow, although other airlines can use them. The station does not accept phone patches. Calls are rare, but usually interesting.
10069 13205 18023	Berne Air	USB	Switzerland and Sweden, however, provide both for operational messages and phone patches between air and ground, throughout Europe and N.Africa.
11222 13342	Stockholm Radio	USB	

NUMBERS AND LETTERS

Over seventy frequencies, between 2953 and 24285, on which 'numbers' or 'letters' are transmitted have been logged in the U.K. over the past 18 months; new ones appearing daily. In the evenings here, around 1800 to 2000z, often 5 or 6 transmissions are taking place at a time. One station recently came up on 5641 kHz, not a good choice since this is a Shannon Volmet frequency giving continuous weather reports.

As preliminaries, or tuning signals, some stations use conventional letter or figure callsigns (which have often appeared in these pages), some use tones, some drums and bugles and some nothing at all.

German, English, Bulgarian, Czech and Serbo-Croat languages have all been identified, although German is the most common. Some German stations, for the figure nought,use NULL, others say ZERO. Of the stations using the International Phonetic Alphabet, some use X-RAY, others EXTRA. 'Novembeer' for November is an easily recognisable deviation from normal pronumciation, used by one particular announcer.

Nevertheless, since many of the voices sound exactly the same, and the 'Novembeer' girl sometimes comes up on two different frequencies sending different messages at the same time, it is thought that most transmissions are by pre-recorded tape, using some sort of number (or letter) selector to compile each tape. It is noteworthy that there is never a pause, sneeze or cough during a transmission.

So where does all this get us ? Precisely nowhere !

PICCOLO (see May '84 NEWSLETTER)

The original Piccolo system was based on multiple frequency shift keying with 32 tones, separated out at the receiving end by a battery of LC filters. It could produce clean copy from signals almost buried in noise.

Recently a new Mark VI Piccolo has been introduced by the Racal company in the U.K. It reduces the tones from 32 to 12 for ASCII characters (ITA-5) and to 6 for Baudot (ITA-2) at 75 and 50 bauds respectively. Although something is lost in basic performance, the bandwidth is halved and the need for extremely stringent frequency control is lowered.

Piccolo is one of the few technically successful attempts to match RTTY, but it remains expensive and is very unlikely to oust the universally established RTTY network. The British Foreign Office (Diplomatic Wireless Service) appears to remain the principal user.

I am grateful to Bob Horvitz for drawing my attention to an article in the November, 1982 issue of 'Wireless World' from which the above information was largely taken.

Business, Etc.

This column is for reporting frequency and radio system information for the following varied services: business, forest products, petroleum industry, special industrial, manufactureers, news media (behind-the-scenes radio, TV & newspaper), motion picture industry, security (private patrol, detective agencies, campus security & police, amusement park & stadium security, shopping center & mall security, plant/business/hotel security, etc.), General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS), mobile phone/RCC & paging, trucking firms, bus lines, taxi cabs, tow trucks, utility companies (private & municipal water, power, electric, gas, telephone, etc.), and all school & college related frequencies. Send information and questions pertaining to the radio services covered in this column to: Brandt Niemuth, P.O. Box 541, Rosemont, IL 60018

Greeting from the the "Windy City". I hope that all of us can give thanks on the proper day this month. I wish all are able to do that.

Thought for the month: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. This offer good at participating dealers only.

Business, Etc. continued

From Rich (PA-019):

National Hot Rod Association's Super Stock Nationals (date unknown) in Engishtown, NJ:

151.625 NHRA :Safety Safari" (Chan 3) & Tech Crew
154.57 Administrative (Base in tower) & Division Directors (Chan 1)
154.6 Staging lanes, Division Directors (Chan 2) & Track Security

Amateur Radio Repeaters:
145.11 Hilltoppers Radio Club (Red Lion, Pa)
146.79 Private
146.97 York Amateur Radio Club (also RACES Chan)
147.33 Hanover Club

Utilities:
451.325 General Telephone of Pa (Line work & repair)
37.56 Met Ed (Line Dept)

School:
151.775 Dallastown Area High School
461.875 York Co. Vo-Tech School

From Larry (WI-005) comes the following in two parts:

Ashland County, Wi:

30.96	KST 411	Marcus Communications
47.52	KQY 248	Ashland Construction Co
48.3	KSE 522	Lake Superior Dist Power Co
150.845	WZY 462	Tomlinson Auto Service
151.565	KNFZ743	Gerald Nelson
151.775	WYW 573	Omer Nelson Electric
152.42	KNDQ740	Schults Brothers Farm
153.17	KNEK875	North Country Lumber
153.2	WFE 709	Great Lakes Gas
154.515	WZG 222	Gasderson Heating Co
451.3	KCK 835	Wisconsin Telephome Co
451.35	KCK 835	Wisconsin Telephone Co
456.675	WFE 426	Bayfield Electric Co-Op
462.5	KNDB850	American Can Co
463.25	KOI 540	Bob's Electric Co
463.25	KYZ 350	Midland Services
463.25	KNEX 954	Gretchen Shilson

Barron County, Wi:

35.78	KIH 400	Yellow River Supply Co
35.86	KNGY612	Seneca Foods Corp
35.98	KOL 268	Custom Precast Steps
44.1	KSE 510	Ruppel Transfer
45.96	KSC 931	Cumberland Veterinary Clinic
47.52	KSN 999	Larry Nordin
47.6	KSC 990	Pioneer Sand & Gravel
48.52	KFV 507	Wisconsin Gas Co
151.655	WYS 445	Fehr Concrete Products
151.715	KNCK442	Chetek Veterinary Clinic
151.715	WXV 629	Andrew Turner
151.775	WSN 655	Mikes Electric
151.805	KNGK574	Basic Farm Services
151.775	KNGL933	Richard Peterson
151.925	WYW 438	Hartzel Custom Products
152.0075	KUG 691	Lakeside Medical Center
152.0075	KUJ 675	Barron Memorial Hospital
152.0075	KOP 900	Cumberland Memorial Hospital
152.3	WSD 440	Barron Cable
152.36	KYY 590	Paul's Sheet Metal
152.42	KMM 577	Steiner Sales & Service
152.915	KUR 506	Lentz Farms
152.99	KNEV856	Mix-Crete
153.5	KSB 612	Northern States Power Co
153.725	KNBN453	Cumberland Municipal Utilities
154.49	KSE 772	Indianhead Oil Co

Business, Etc. continued

154.515	KNEE736	Barron Veterinary Clinic
154.54	WZR 796	Ritchie Electric
154.57	WSD 680	Brave Harvestore Systems
157.6	KNBZ974	Cumberland Farmers Union Co-Op
157.62	KNHA765	Paffel Auction & Realty
158.22	KUI 712	Northern States Power Co
451.05	KOF 549	Dairyland Power Co-Op
451.225	KOK 308	Barron Electric Co_op
451.3	KCK 850	Wisconsin Telephone Co
451.35	KCK 850	Wisconsin Telephone Co
461.025	KNCR913	AA Electric
461.025	WXE 664	Baribeau Implement Co
461.025	KNCU343	Barron County Skelgas
461.025	KNGF202	Larson Oil Co
461.25	KNGC278	Gary's Produce
461.35	KNDL832	Baker Welding
461.35	WSD 680	Brave Harvestore
461.35	WSK 547	Cotone-Skinner Funeral Home
461.35	KNBT779	Steiner Surge Sales & Service
461.35	KNAC395	Thomas Norwood
461.5	KNBZ937	Kohel Implement
461.5	KNFP720	Dan Bednarek
461.5	KNGE999	Bob Lapacinski
461.5	KNGF204	Rice Lake Farmers Union Co-Op
462.000	KNGF203	Rice Lake Implement
462.000	KNCW294	David Antczak
462.000	KNAY385	Antezak Construction
462.000	KKM 396	Barron Implement
462.000	WSD 682	Brave Harvestore
462.000	WRF 953	Fehr Concrete Products
462.000	KBH 991	Herold Distributing
462.000	KNBL350	Jerome Enterprises
462.000	KNCN296	Kohel Implement
462.000	KJN 216	Kuula Real Estate
462.000	WRH 514	North Woods Refuse Service
462.000	KNAS504	Northland FS Co-Op
462.000	WSV 265	R & R Cab
462.05	KNBK413	Vincent Kringle
462.05	KQF 512	Superior Systems
464.9	WRR 376	Sugar-Bol Farms
466.05	KNEL783	Wisconsin Dairies Co-Op (also 466.25 466.275 466.8)
466.95	WGD 693	Fehr Concrete Products
467.05	WDJ 840	Haines Quality Homes
468.2	WCR 580	Kuula Real Estate

CANADA

Send Canadian frequency information, radio system details and other information relating to Canadian monitor radio listening and questions to:

Rob Berezowski, 211 Costigan Bay, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7J 3P4 Canada

Welcome all to the November Canada column. Yesterday I finished the last day of my summer job. I quit a little early for a vacation before I "get back to the grind" as my classmates say. I have not yet decided where I'll be going, but I will go somewhere. I don't think it will be anything like National Lampoon's Vacation. Am I taking any of my scanners along? Silly question,....

To start off this month I have some information on the new OPP system. From Tom(CAN-084) comes word that the OPP have started tests in District #2 around the London area. Tom has heard the following frequencies and sites being tested:

140.970	OPP common (no idle marker)
141.360	London and Wardsville
141.450	Woodstock
141.540	Woodstock

Canada continued

141.555 Aylmer
142.770 OPP common & Inter-dept.(no idle marker)
143.160 London

Tom indicates that he has heard voice testing and the idle marker on all of the above frequencies. A voter has been installed allowing the best signal from the sites to be automatically selected. The channel numbers used are Tactical, 5, 6, 7, & 9, although Tom has not yet been able to identify which channel is which. Seven cars are being used to test propagation. These are cars #2-301 through 2-307. Some motorcycles are also being used. Each officer also carries a personal handi-talkie which transmits to a repeater located in each car. These handi-talkies are equipped with an emergency button. The cars have also been testing the digital status indicators (in service, out of car, etc.) on the above channels.

Tom has also asked if anyone knows of a way to filter the OPP idle marker. Tom says it is similiar to the Metro Toronto Police marker. The idle marker makes monitoring the OPP system almost impossible because the idle marker locks your scanner on the free channel, rather than the busy ones. Personally I do not know of any way this can be filtered. If any member knows of a way to filter out the OPP or the Toronto markers, please send your suggestions to either the Technical Topics editor or myself. I can pass on the suggestions to him.

Thanks a lot for the information, Tom. I know that a lot of people were waiting for the OPP to start their tests. If any other members hear the OPP testing the new system, let me know and I will pass it on to the rest of the membership.

Guy (CAN-031) has sent in another big package of material. The first item are some statistics on radio station licences in Canada for 1981/82. Also included is a bar graph showing total licences (including GRS or CB). I have enclosed them with the column.

The next item is an article from the Toronto Star of Nov. 12/83. This story describes a little bit about the ultra-secret electronic eavesdropping agency here in Canada. The Communications Security Establishment has the capabilities of monitoring all microwave transmissions and "satellite footprints" that fall on Canada. The CSE has links to the National Security Agency in the United States. The government has not even officially admitted the agency existed until only recently. The article is quite interesting, and if any member is interested in seeing the article, they can try their local library, or I can send a copy for a SASE.

Guy also sent in a couple of booklets on the DOC. The first one is entitled "The Department of Communications." This booklet doesn't have a lot of details, but it does have some information. It should be possible to order a copy from Supply & Services Canada, 45 Sacre Coeur Boulevard, Hull, Quebec K1A 0S7. Ask about catalog number CO 22-43/1983E. The other booklet is entitled "From Alouette to Anik and Beyond." It describes Canadian accomplishments in satellite technology. It talks a little about MSAT, or Mobile Satellite communications, and SARSAT, short for Search & Rescue by satellite. This booklet is quite interesting, and I think it is available from the DOC Information Services, 300 Slater St., Ottawa K1A 0C8. Thanks for the material, Guy.

Next we have some frequency information from an anonymous member. He says that BC Emergency Health Services are on 142.605/138.615in with phone patches between the ambulances and hospitals, dispatch, and a few other locations. He also passes on that the Matsqui Police Dept. are operating a repeater on 154.890/140.295in. "Matsqui is bordered on all sides by RCMP detachments," says the mystery member. "I would not be too surprised if they start showing up on RCMP Tac One 139.080 for co-ordination." The Pope is having (will have had by the time you see this) his outdoor service here.

This member also sent in an article on the Vancouver P.D. MRDS. I have added it to the other articles that I mentioned in my column in August. He adds that the RCMP Freeway Patrol Unit A also uses the MRDS. This patrol unit covers Highway 99 from the US border to the Vancouver city limits. Thanks for the information, Mr X. We hope to hear from you again soon.

Canada continued

From Russell (CAN-098) comes some more information from the Ontario area.

4500 Taxi	Welland	460.060 / 465.060
Veterans Union Taxi	Niagara Falls	150.050 / 150.050
Niagara Falls Taxi	Niagara Falls	151.175 / 151.175
Seaway Taxi	Thorold	155.355 / 155.355
Central Taxi	St. Catherines	166.470 / 167.355M
Five-O Taxi	St. Catherines	162.510 / 162.510
West Lincoln Fire Dept.	Smithville	153.770
Grimsby Fire Dept	Grimsby	153.770
		155.910
St Catherines Fire Dept	St Catherines	153.770
		153.830
Niagara-on-the-Lake FD	Niagara-on-the-Lake	153.770
		153.800
Welland Fire Dept	Welland	153.800
Niagara Falls Fire Dept	Niagara Falls	153.800
Fort Erie Fire Dept	Fort Erie	153.800
		154.400
Port Colborne Fire Dept	Port Colborne	153.800
Pelham Fire Dept	Pelham	153.800
Thorold Fire Dept	Thorold	153.800

(* All of the above fire departments also have access to the Ontario Fire Intersystem channel 154.070 *)

Canadian Marconi Co.	Niagara Falls	159.390 / 154.665M
	Grimsby	164.550 / 168.570M
Trans-Canada Pipelines	Fonthill	162.420 / 159.360M
Niagara Falls Pollution Control		169.560
T.G. Bright & Co.	Niagara Falls	30.420
McRae Plumbing & Heating	Niagara Falls	42.160
Atlas Steel	Welland	149.020
Nabisco Foods	Niagara Falls	149.290
Table Rock Parking	Niagara Falls	150.455
Nabisco Foods	Thorold	150.740
Dregerward Electric	St Catherines	153.320
Kaupp Electric	St Catherines	153.560
George Campbell Co.	Fort Erie	162.960
Opal Construction	Welland	164.490 / 168.510
Thompson Products	St Catherines	165.000
Modern Crane Rental	Niagara Falls	165.000
Bell Marine & Mill	Port Colborne	165.060
Thiessen Fuels	Thorold	166.500
Weightman Ready Mix	Niagara Falls	167.190
David Spear Ltd	Fort Erie	167.910
Shell Resources	St Catherines	168.060
Law Crushed Stone	Port Colborne	169.965
Walker Bros. Quarry	Thorold	170.490
		170.775
Niagara Parks Viewmobile	Niagara Falls	151.970
St Catherines Transit	St Catherines	411.0125/ 416.0125
C & G Motor Coach Tour	Niagara Falls	464.925 / 469.925
Consumers Power Co.	Fonthill	150.760
Niagara Regional Waterworks	(All areas)	151.205 / 156.015
St Catherines Utilities	St Catherines	162.795
Bell Canada	Fonthill	165.495
Welland Hydro	Welland	167.010
Niagara Falls Hydro	Niagara Falls	167.070
Port Colborne Hydro	Port Colborne	169.590
Consumers Gas	Fonthill	451.8125/ 456.8125
	Niagara Falls	" "
	St Catherines	" "
	Grimsby	" "
	Welland	" "
		452.2875/ 457.2875
	Grimsby	452.925 / 457.925
	St Catherines	" "
	Niagara Falls	" "
	Welland	" "
	Fonthill	452.975 / 457.975
McKinley Transport	Fort Erie	159.915
Armstrong Communication	Welland	460.675 / 465.675
T.G. Bright & Co.	St Catherines	461.925 / 466.925

Canada continued			
Thompson Products	St Catherines	(Pager)	30.020
Union Carbide	Welland	(Pager)	30.020
Abitibi Paper Co.	Thorold		30.220
Ontario Provincial Amb.	Fort Erie		413.6875/ 418.6875
Ontario Dept. of Trans.	Fonthill		143.505 / 139.620M
			143.850 / 148.840M
			143.955 / 148.915M
			143.970 / 148.930M
	Fort Erie		149.560 / 150.185M
	Wainfleet		" "
Niagara Parks Works	Niagara Falls		151.040
Niagara Region Social Services			151.265 / 156.060M
St Catherines Education	St Catherines		153.620
Thorold PUC	Thorold		155.070
Welland SPCA	Welland		162.210
Welland Engineering	Welland		162.975 / 167.295
St Catherines Engineering	St Catherines		168.705
Niagara Falls SPCA	Niagara Falls		168.870
Port Colborne PUC	Port Colborne		169.080
Niagara Falls PUC	Niagara Falls		169.440
Fort Erie Public Works	Fort Erie		169.500
Grimsby Public Works	Grimsby		169.890
Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (CBC)	St Catherines		158.430
CHSC Radio News	St Catherines		172.830
Grimsby Answering Service	Grimsby		143.820
Ontario Hydro	Allanburg		49.320
			49.460
			49.610
	Grimsby		49.610
			49.770

Thanks for the big list, Russell. This brings this column to a close. Next month I'll have more information. Now it's a few days of fun in the sun for me. After that, it's back to the U of S. Oh well, I'll just have to make the fun last as long as possible. Until next time, best wishes from Saskatoon.

Radio stations by service category for 1981/82

Service Category*	Number of Stations			
	Ship	Coast	Land	Mobile
Limited maritime mobile		18		
Private maritime mobile		109		
Public commercial			2,656	16
Restricted public commercial			1,705	
Private commercial**			53,417	353,750
Provincial government			8,163	50,595
Municipal			4,956	45,381
Experimental			569	680
Amateur			21,648	
Public commercial receiving			201	
Private commercial receiving			896	492
Public commercial automatic repeater			1,269	
Private commercial automatic repeater			4,054	
Aircraft navigational				7
Aeronautical mobile			2,031	17,803
Maritime mobile	28,479			

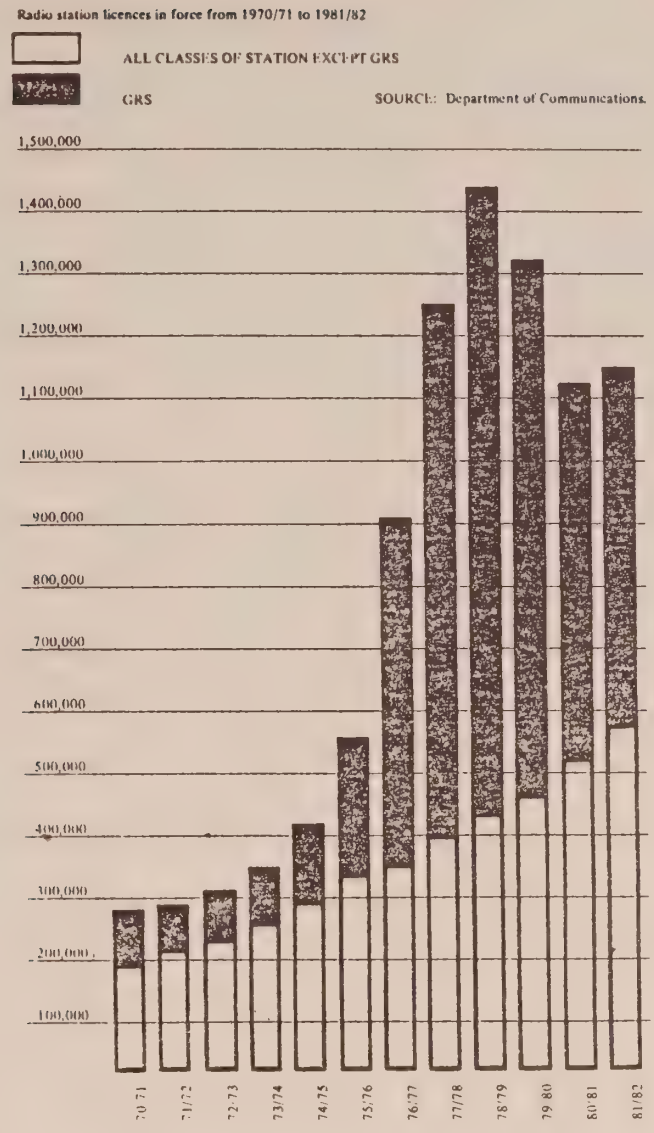
* Statistics shown for each service category indicate the number of stations performing that particular category of service. Note that a licence may show more than one service category.

** Included in this category are 8,107 land and 35,761 mobile stations licensed to federal government departments.

NOTE: Excluded from the above are the following radio stations:

General radio service	578,176
Earth	637
Space	7

SOURCE: Department of Communications



Editor: Bob Cheek
22320 SW 63rd Avenue, Boca Raton, FL 33428

Hello again, here we are for the second edition of the Computer Corner. As you know, these columns are written about three months in advance. Although you saw my questionare last month, at the writting of this column it has not been published yet. That sounds like a time warp!

Even though the survey has not yet been published, John Clark (CAOR078) has won the early bird prize, he has already sent in the survey filled out! John has a inside track, he is the

fellow who takes the copy to the printer every month. John sent me an example of a frequency list application the he wrote for his Compaq in APL. He is working on converting it to ADA for distribution for IBM PC compatables. So stand by PC users, and thanks for the input John!

This month we'll cover Radio Shack's Profile III+ and how it can be applied to cataloging frequency data. I am working under the assumption that those of you out there with Trash-80's are familiar with Profile III+, and it is not my intention here to give a tutorial on Profile. As I mentioned last month, I am using the Radio Shack Model III, with two disks and 48K memory. Profile III+ runs best with two disks, and of course you should have a printer with which to hardcopy the data base.

Profile uses two system disks, the Creation Disk, and the Runtime Disk. All definition of database structure is done with the Creation Disk, and day to day operations are done with the Runtime Disk. In single drive systems, Profile will allow the datafile to be put on the Runtime Disk, along with the TRS-DOS system files, however you pay a penalty in the amount of data that can be stored. In all of my uses of Profile, I use a formatted data disk in drive 1 to hold all the data files, and use either the Creation Disk or Runtime disk in drive 0.

For my specific application of Profile III+ I defined the data as follows:

Field Number	Field Heading	Field Length
1	Frequency	8
2	Licensee	20
3	County	12
4	City	12
5	State	2
6	SVC	2
7	Channel Name	8
8	Comments	35
9	Confirmed	1
10	Use	20
11	Callsign	7

Profile creates several files on the data disk that are of interest to the user. First, it creates a file for each one of the data segments, whether it uses them or not. The file with the /KEY extention is the first data segment, the /DAT is the second data segment, and so on. The file with the /MAP extention is the data structure as defined with the "Define Files" selection on the main menu. /PM1 and /PR1 are the screen and printout formats. By storing this data on each file Profile allows the user to configure the program for many different types of databases without having to rewrite the program each time.

After defining the database, you can build screen and print formats to display and printout the data. Then comes the hard part, sitting down to type all that data into the computer! That is where I fall down. As I come across new frequencies, I will type them in a few at the time, rather than collecting alot and sitting down for hours to type in a large quanity of data.

Using the format described above, I can recall or print data sorted by the data in any of the fields. Profile Allows the user to both select and sort the data at printout time. That is to say, if for instance I wanted to print out only the Police frequencies for Palm Beach County and the state of Florida, and sort them in order of frequency, Profile will do it!

The number of records that can be sorted depends on the size of the memory and the length of the sort field. In the setup for the printout Profile asks for the length of the sort field. If you have several thousand records that would be selected, then you may have to use a sort that is shorter than the actual field so that they will all fit into the memory. That can be a problem!

Profile III+ also allows the user to build and Index file for the database. An Index file in Profile is just like a index card file in a libarary. The index file each record is a single sorted datafield with a pointer to the record that contains the data in the main database. Index files speed the access of the data contained within the database. The Index files are used by Profile in the "inquire - update - add" mode, but is not available in the "print reports" mode.

As you can tell from this short description of Profile III+ that it is quite suited to applications like lists of frequency data. It has some limitations however. It would not be possible to put all the frequency data that you could collect into a single Profile database. The floppy disks would not have enough storage capability to handle the data, and even if they did, the Z80 microprocessor in the Trash 80 would not be fast enough to be useful with a very large database. However the system is quite usable by breaking up the total data base into different data disks, such as by state or region.

I would like to hear from users of Profile III+ on your application ideas in regard to the monitoring hobby.

Well that is about it for this month! I am working on getting the electronic mailbox on line for contributions from the RCMA computer users, and as soon as it is ready I will publish the phone number and password information in the computer corner! See you next month.

contact/info wanted

This column has two purposes: to help members contact each other, and to help members obtain information directly from one another on various subjects related to 2-way communications monitoring. If you desire to converse, meet, or correspond with other members by telephone, letter, or cassette tape in a certain geographic area or with members who have similar listening interests, this is the perfect place for you to make known your interests. Remember – those who respond will do so directly, so be sure to provide your phone number, the best time to be called, or your address. Write to: Amy Polivka, 12906 Ohio Circle, Omaha, NE 68164

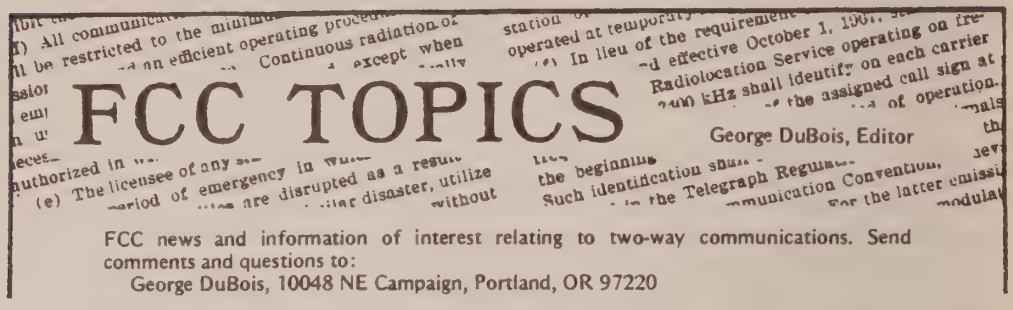
CASSETTES WANTED: This member wants cassette tapes of the 7/23/84 New York City Amtrak crash. All emergency services wanted, including FDNY, NYPD and EMS. Will pay all costs. (8-3-84)
MARK WOLFGANG (MA-045), 63 Campbell Ave., Revere, MA 02151
(617) 284-6443 6-11 pm

MONMOUTH COUNTY (NJ): This member would like to exchange or obtain information on police, fire, EMS stations in Monmouth County, N.J. Also interested in same for State of New Jersey. (8-6-84)
HOWARD KATSEFF (NJ-149), 12 Longstreet Rd., Englishtown, NJ 07726
(201) 780-7768

WANTED: Orange County frequencies for police, fire, and a Police Call Book needed. Call any time, no collect phone calls. California members please correspond with this member! (8-15-84)
VERONICA SCOTTI (CA-OR-284), 9411 Chapman #163, Garden Grove, CA 92641 (714) 537-3526

CONTACT WANTED: Any members in Lansing, Michigan area who want to get together to exchange information. (8-15-84)
ROBERT BERGGREN (MI-133), 6300 W. Michigan Ave., Apt. A-11, Lansing, MI 48917 (517) 323-9291

INFO WANTED: Member would like complete list of confirmed frequencies for federal agencies in Kansas. Will trade any frequencies other members need that are in his files. (8-27-84)
STEVE JESTER (KS-011), 1115 N. Park, Wellington, KS 67152


FCC TOPICS

George DuBois, Editor

FCC news and information of interest relating to two-way communications. Send comments and questions to:
George DuBois, 10048 NE Campaign, Portland, OR 97220

The FCC has terminated the proceeding that would allow direct access to its computor data files and is issuing a new Notice of Inquiry soliciting comment on a proposal to allow access through a third-party contractor, with the National Technical Information Service acting as account manager. (NTIS currently offers certain FCC data for sale to the public.) Using a third-party contractor would minimize the Commissions costs of providing public access and provide reasonable security. The contractor would be chosen through a competitive bidding process. NTIS would recover the Commissions costs of providing the data from the contractor. The first files to be made available would be those of the Private Land Mobile and the General Mobile Radio services.

The Commission has added two more areas to those in which operation in the 420 to 450 mHz band is restricted. The areas are 124 mile radii around Warner-Robins AFB, Ga. and Goodfellow AFB, Tx. Radiolocation users and Amateur Radio stations operating with over 50 watts will be required to coordinate operation with a military frequency coordinator. This is to protect air defense radar at these bases from potential interference. The 420-450 mHz band is allocated for such use on a primary basis. The Amateur and Radiolocation services operate on a secondary basis to Government use.

At the request of the FAA the FCC has assigned two additional frequencies for testing aircraft Instrument Landing Systems. The two new frequencies are 108.15 mHz for localizer and 334.55 mHz for glide slope testing. The existing frequencies are 108.1 and 334.7. Some newer aircraft equipped with dual ILS systems have systems that alert the pilot if a deviation between receivers is detected. The additional frequency pair will allow proper testing of aircraft equipped with such systems.

Specific standards were laid out under which common carriers may apply for additional paging channels. Instead of submitting loading studies, demand projections, user surveys, etc., a common carrier may now apply for an additional channel when the occupancy rate on his existing channel(s) reaches 50% during the busiest "hour". The busiest hour is the average of the busiest one hour periods for three days. Under the previous standards this would be the same as a .50 grade of service, which means there would be a 50% probability of a page being blocked. The simplified loading standard will remain in effect until Jan.1, 1986, to allow orderly processing of the more than 5000 applications for new low-band and 900 mHz paging channels. After that date, applicants will no longer have to demonstrate need to apply for additional channels.

Among recent proposed rule changes is one to allocate the frequency 459.675 mHz as an acknowledgement channel in the Aircraft Mobile Telephone service. Presently, only one frequency, 454.675 mHz, is allocated as a signaling channel. Aircraft are called on this channel using a two-tone, five-digit code and then answer on the

working channel available in that area (in the band from 454.700 through 454.975 mHz.). Calls originated by an aircraft must be done manually on the working channel allocated in an area. (Since 454.675 is used for calling, the frequency 459.675 is presently unallocated, one of only two unallocated channels in the 450-470 band,) By allocating 459.675 as a reply channel, a called aircraft could automatically acknowledge the ground station and then could be switched to a working channel. When initiating a call from an airplane (on 459.675) the ground station could signal the aircraft to likewise switch to the proper channel in that area. Also, if the working channel(s) were in use, the aircraft could be signalled to be placed on "hold"- that a call was waiting.
Only one licensee is granted a license for the calling channel in an area, even though that licensee may not use all of the working channels available in that area. (Some cities have up to four channels available.) One of the petitioners in this proceeding requested that additional licensees be permitted to share the calling channel, so that the presently unused radiotelephone channels could be used by other common carriers. The Commission, though, feels that the competitive benefits would be questionable and the administrative and technical problems of sharing the single calling channel would be unworkable.

The FCC has proposed amending Part 73 to permit radio and TV stations to rebroadcast certain Citizens Radio Service and Amateur Radio Service transmissions. Rebroadcasting CB transmissions is now specifically prohibited and Part 97 states that Amateur stations may not engage in any form of broadcasting, but allows amateurs to give consent to allow broadcast of certain transmissions. In either case, live broadcast (as in the Broadcast Remote Pickup service) is not allowed. This amendment would allow TV and radio stations to retransmit CB communications, without permission of the originating station. (The Citizens Radio Service is no longer protected by the privacy provisions of the Communicaions Act.) Thus, emergency or public safety type notices could be rebroadcast, subject to the broadcasters "journalistic discretion". Excerpts of Amateur Radio communications may still be used in news broadcasts but Part 97 would be amended to specifically state that broadcasting in itself is prohibited as well as the use of Amateur Radio stations for any activity related to production or news gathering.

Another proposal would amend the Marine rules to require that a ships survival craft be equipped with a two-way radio, as well as an Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB). The two-way radios used normally for on-board communications may be used for this purpose, but if they are not used regularly they must be tested once a week, and stowed on the bridge or other readily accessible location for transfer to a lifecraft. The frequencies used for on-board communication are from 457.525 through 457.600 mHz, paired with 467.750 through 467.825. Since most systems use a repeater on the vessel, any radio designated for emergency use in a lifecraft must be equipped with the frequency 457.525, simplex, since the repeater might be rendered inoperative (especially if it's underwater) and communications with other survival craft or vessels would be impossible.

The FCC is considering eliminating the requirements for Restricted Operator Permits in the Marine and Aviation services, except where required by international treaty. Current international agreements permit administrations to dispense with such requirements for operation above 30 mHz. Since no domestic aircraft and few ship stations operate on other than VHF frequencies, the operator license requirements for such stations could be eliminated. Ships or aircraft which operate internationally would still require an operator permit, although many stations (such as those operating in the Shortwave bands) require a higher class of operator license anyway. The Restricted Operator Permit requires no test and only certification of knowledge of general operating proceedures. Issuing the Permits is a burden on the Commission, as well as on the people who have to get the stupid things.

FEDERAL GOV'T and MILITARY

Send all Federal Government and Military frequencies (including those of military aircraft), radio system details, and related questions to:
Dennis Biagioli, 607 W. Pleasant Ave., Villa Park, IL 60181

Sensitive frequencies will not be published. Coast Guard material must go to the VHF Marine editor.

Hi! Well, here it is Thanksgiving time already. Don't forget to check those antenna connections before the snow flies. But those of us who live in cold climates don't even want to think about that, so let's get on with this month's mail.

FRED RICHTER (NM-005) got a short look at an Army vehicle radio frequency card at the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant near Hawthorne, Nevada. While he didn't get most of the frequencies, he did get the channel usages. Can you help fill in the blanks?

Chan.	Usage	Freq.
1	Security	139.425
2	Fire Dept.	??
3	WTD/USACC	??
4	Transportation	??
5	P/S, FE, GRD	??
6	Spare	??
7	COR / Pager	139.375

The "COR" on channel 7 is "Contract Officer Representatives."

Fred is searching to fill in the blanks from these frequencies:

139.000	139.075	140.460	140.820
141.025	141.400	142.325	142.900

MARK JOHNSON (ID-012) reports monitoring the following Bureau of Land Management frequencies used by fire crews during an August fire in southern Idaho. No callsigns were used.

163.025	Fire operations
163.075	Fire operations
163.125	Fire operations
163.175	Fire operations
163.750	Idaho Falls District
163.8375	Firescene
163.8625	Burley District
163.9125	Shoshone District
163.9375	Boise District

Fred says most traffic was on the frequencies used by the Boise and Shoshone districts. Several crews were involved in the fire fighting and all seemed to stay on their respective district frequencies (Boise controled the operation but Burley and Shoshone district personnel remained on their respective "home" frequencies). Inter-district communications occured on the "firescene" channel. Referencye was made by dispatchers to other frequencies, but Fred could not hear them from his monitoring location (all the above are repeaters, but no inputs were found).

Fred says Bureau of Land Management lookouts are also heard on the district frequencies with smoke reports as well as other traffic. They also coordinate with Air Force tankers from Mountain Home Air Force Base, but he as yet has not found any frequencies.

JIM LAUGHRUN (NC-???) wrote to ask for help in locating frequencies from the state of North Carolina (Blue Ridge Parkway and other national park frequencies, National Forests, and Corps of Engineers especially). Can anyone be of help?

Speaking of the U.S. Forest Service, John (IL-010) found a newspaper story about them that had a few interesting statistics. First, the following states (possession) have no USFS lands (thus, no frequencies??).

Connecticut	Massachusetts
Delaware	New Jersey
Hawaii	New York
Iowa	North Dakota
Kansas	Rhode Island
Maryland	Virgin Islands

Over eighty-six per-cent (86%+) of the USFS acreage is in twelve (12) states west of the Rockies. They are (in order of total acres):

1. Alaska	5. Oregon	9. Washington
2. California	6. Colorado	10. Wyoming
3. Idaho	7. Arizona	11. Utah
4. Montana	8. New Mexico	12. Nevada

The rest of the "top 30" follow:

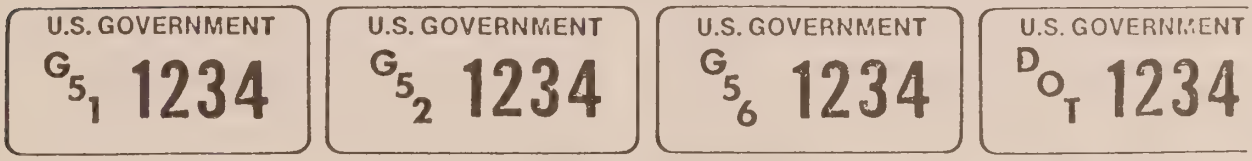
13. Minnesota	19. N. Carolina	25. New Hampshire
14. Michigan	20. Mississippi	26. Kentucky
15. Arkansas	21. S. Dakota	27. Texas
16. Virginia	22. Florida	28. Alabama
17. Wisconsin	23. W. Virginia	29. Tennessee
18. Missouri	24. Georgia	30. S. Carolina

Illinois ranks at number thirty-four (34) with about 0.14% of the average. No wonder many of us hear absolutely no USFS traffic. Now, how about those of you who do??

Mail has been a little slow at the end of the vacation season, so I thought some of you might enjoy the two following items. The first is a key to those often confusing U. S. Government vehicle tags (license plates). The second item is self explanitory.

U.S. GOVERNMENT

All plates are blue on white



GSA SEDANS | GSA STATION WAGONS | GSA TRUCKS 4x4 | DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION VEHICI

The General Services Administration (GSA) maintains 80,000 vehicles in 100 motor pools across the country for official use of Government agencies and departments. All plates are BLUE on WHITE and have a prefix code which indicates type of vehicle:

G 11	Sedans; Intermediate; Subcompact
G 12	Sedans; Compact
G 13	Sedans; Subcompact; Intermediate
G 14	Sedans; Standard (Regular)
G 19	Sedans; Special Test Vehicle
G 21	Station Wagons; Subcompact/Compact
G 22	Station Wagons; Intermediate
G 23	Station Wagons; Standard (Regular)
G 31	Ambulances; Buses
G 41	Trucks – Cargo; ½ ton and under (4x2)
G 42	Trucks – Cargo; ¾ ton (4x2)
G 43	Trucks – Cargo; 1 ton (4x2)
G 51	Sedans
G 52	Station Wagons
G 54	Trucks – 4x2
G 56	Trucks – 4x4
G 61	Trucks – Cargo; ½ ton and under (4x4)
G 62	Trucks – Cargo; ¾ ton (4x4)
G 63	Trucks – Cargo; 1 ton (4x4)
G 71	Trucks – Cargo; 12,5000 through 23,999 GVW
G 81	Trucks – Cargo; 24,000 GVW and over (gasoline)
G 82	Trucks – Cargo; 24,000 GVW and over (diesel)
G 91	Trucks, trailers, semitrailers (special purpose type vehicles)

Other Federal Government vehicles owned by individual departments and agencies can be identified by the alpha prefix Department code, as follows:

A – Agriculture
ACT – Action
AF – Air Force
C – Commerce
CA – Civil Aeronautics Board
CE – Corps of Engineers
CPSC – Consumer Product Safety Commission
CS – Civil Service Commission
D – Defense
DA – Defense Contract Audit Agency
DOT – Transportation
DA – Defense Supply Agency
E – Energy Research & Develop. Adm.
EB – Export-Import Bank
EO – Executive Office of the President
Council of Economic Advisors
National Security Council
Office of Management & Budget
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
EPS – Executive Protective Service
FA – Federal Aviation Adm.
FC – Federal Communications Commission
FD – Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
FM – Federal Mediation & Conciliation Serv.
FP – Federal Power Commission
FR – Federal Reserve System
FT – Federal Trade Commission
G – Interagency Motor Pools System
GA – General Accounting Office
GP – Government Printing Office
GS – General Services Adm.
H – Housing & Urban Develop.
HW – Health, Ed. & Welfare
I – Interior
IA – Information Agency
IC – Interstate Commerce Commission
J – Justice
JB – Judicial Branch
L – Labor
LA – D. of C. Redevelopment Land Agency
LB – Legislative Branch
N – Navy
NA – Nat'l. Aeronautics & Space Adm.
NG – Nat'l. Guard Bureau
NH – Nat'l. Capital Housing Authority
NL – Nat'l. Labor Relations Board
NP – Nat'l. Capital Planning Commission
NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NS – Nat'l. Science Foundation
OEO – Office Economic Opportunity
P – Postal Service
PC – Panama Canal Co.
RB – Renegotiation Board
RR – Railroad Retirement Board
S – State
SB – Small Business Adm.
SE – Securities & Exchange Commission
SH – Soldiers' & Airmen's Home
SI – Smithsonian Institution
Nat'l. Gallery of Art
T – Treasury
TV – Tennessee Valley Authority
VA – Veterans Adm.
W – Army

Revised 5/83

ANNEX C

NTIA Security Classification Guide for Frequency Assignment Records

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) under Department of Commerce Organization Order 10-10 of May 9, 1978, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 and Executive Order 12046 of March 26, 1978 is responsible for the functions relating to assigning frequencies to radio stations belonging to and operated by the United States, or to classes thereof, that are conferred upon the President by the provisions of Section 305(a) of the Communications Act of 1934. In exercising these functions, NTIA maintains the Government Master File (GMF) which includes records of all frequency assignments it has granted to radio stations belonging to or operated by the United States within the territory of the United States and its Possessions or in space. The data contained in each frequency assignment record are provided by the Federal agency using the assigned frequency.

2. Although most of the frequency assignment records in the GMF are unclassified *per se*, lists of unclassified frequency assignment records in a given range of frequencies or in a given area can be classified under the provisions of Sections 1.3(a)(2), 1.3(a)(6) and 1.3(b) of Executive Order 12356 of April 2, 1982 because they can provide information leading to the disclosure of military or national security related operations, and scientific and technological matters relating to the national security.* Such lists can indicate the overall strategic telecommunications capabilities of the United States and their disclosure could cause damage to the national security. The continued protection of this information is essential to the national security because it pertains to communications security and it reveals vulnerability and capability data, the unauthorized disclosure of which can reasonably be expected to result in nullifying the effectiveness of the telecommunications networks and capabilities of the United States.

2.1 SCOPE

This Security Classification Guide provides guidance for the classification of a list of UNCLASSIFIED frequency asisgnment records from the GMF. It has been prepared under the provisions of Sections 2001.3(a) and 2001.21 of Directive No. 1 of the Information Security Oversight Office, *National Security Information*, 32 CFR 2001, June 23, 1982. Nothing in this Guide shall preclude any U.S. Government agency from providing its UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignment records to any other entity for coordination of a radio frequency assignment or for the resolution of interference.

3.1 DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Classification Guide a list of frequency assignments includes:

a. A compilation of 2 or more complete or partial GMF frequency assignment records;

b. Statistical summaries based on data from 2 or more GMF frequency assignment records; and

c. Maps or drawings showing data from two or more GMF frequency assignment records.

These lists can be on all types of media no matter how produced.

2. An assigned frequency is the frequency on which a station is authorized to operate by a frequency assignment granted by NTIA.

*The Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Telecommunications) concurs in this decision in letters to NTIA dated 7 April 1982 and 7 May 1982.

3. A band assignment is the band of frequencies on which a station is authorized to operate by a frequency assignment granted by NTIA.

4.1 CLASSIFICATION

1. The composite of all UNCLASSIFIED GMF frequency assignment records is classified at the CONFIDENTIAL level.

2. All lists of UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignments to radio stations of the United States that have been extracted from the GMF shall be classified at the CONFIDENTIAL level if the list links assigned frequency(ies) or band assignment(s) with specific location(s). Under certain circumstances frequency and location data can be determined from either the selection criteria or one or more of the following data fields as defined in Chapter 9 of the NTIA *Manual of Regulations and Procedures For Federal Radio Frequency Management*:

ACL	NTS	RRC	XAZ
AGC	RAL	RSC	XCL
BUR	RAZ	SER	XLA
EMS	REM	STC	XLG
FRQ	RLA	SUP	XRC
NET	RLG	XAL	XSC

5.1 DECLASSIFICATION

Lists of UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignments classified in accordance with Section 4 may be declassified upon determination of NTIA.

6.1 MARKING

The documents classified under this Guide shall be marked in accordance with agency regulations implementing E.O. 12356 and Directive No. 1 of the Information Security Oversight Office (in the Department of Commerce these are given in DAO 207-2 *Handbook of Security Regulations and Procedures*). Classification Guide NTIA-1-82 shall be cited as the classification source, and the declassification instruction shall be *"Originating Agency's Determination Required"*, or *"OADR"*.

7.1 EXEMPTIONS

1. The Associate Administrator of the Office of Spectrum Management, NTIA, may determine that information contained in certain types of lists of UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignments that would be classified under Section 4 of this Guide do not warrant classification because the data involved are not sensitive, and, therefore, these lists are UNCLASSIFIED. Exemptions have been granted for the following:

a. Lists of UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignments to radio stations of the U.S. Government whose transmissions are intended for the public (examples are, travelers information stations, weather broadcast stations, certain stations in the maritime radionavigation and maritime mobile services, and stations in the international broadcast service).

b. Lists of UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignments to radio stations of one agency when the lists have been requested by that Agency.

c. Lists of UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignments to Government stations that are operating on frequencies authorized to non-Federal-Government stations where such utilization is necessary for intercommunication with non-Federal-Government stations or required for coordination with non-Federal-Government activities.

d. Lists of UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignments to non-Federal-Government stations.

e. Lists of UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignments for aeronautical stations which come under the purview of the Aeronautical Assignment Group or are used in the National Airspace System.

f. Lists of pertinent UNCLASSIFIED frequency assignment records used in the process of selecting or coordinating a frequency or band of frequencies or a specific location or locations for any station that may affect or be affected by a U.S. Government station.

Approved:

Bernard J. Wunder
Assistant Secretary For
Communications and Information
November 8, 1982
Date

(Last page in Annex C)

That's it for now. Hope everyone has a really great Thanksgiving, and I'll be looking forward to hearing from you.

73's -

Denny

International

This column is for reporting two-way communications frequencies above 30 MHz, radio system details, monitoring experiences, and any other information relating to monitoring in countries other than the United States and Canada. Send to: Rickey Stein, 456 Barrymore Place, North Brunswick, NJ 08902.

I received a letter from a Swedish member. He writes,'I am sending you some information about a new Swedish system used by public service agencies. I am not sure if Malmö and Göteborg also have this system (PRS 4080) or just the old prototype.

The Stockholm PD techs have had a good deal of trouble with the new system, mostly due to computer breakdowns. Even the police officers have encountered some difficulty in using this new system. It seems to be unreliable at times and it is not fully operational. Seems that some software problems have to be ironed out, and then it will be a fine system.'

PRS 4080 Police Radio System (Ericsson Radio Systems)

The PRS 4080 system is based on a computer controlled radio exchange, the MTX 80. All base stations are connected to this exchange, in addition to several different types of operator equipment, control systems, and telephone switchboards at the center.

The control center, with its presentation, control and communications equipment, operates the radio exchange with a mini-computer. Using the computer, the operators and supervisors obtain a reliable overview of the status, and geographical location of each police unit.

The prevailing situation in the entire area is presented to the operators on a large electronic plotting board. The operators receive detailed instructions on their own color display screens. Calls are also presented on the display screens. These are shown in chronological order and by degree of urgency. The operator can then take the calls in the order he finds most suitable.

Within the system, the handheld unit is the dominant type, and they must be light and easy to use. To accomplish this, smaller batteries are used creating the negative effect of lower transmission power. This problem of short range from handheld to base station can be eliminated by locating a number of small receiver stations around each transmitter station. The receiver stations operate on the same channels as their transmitter station, but only one of the receiver stations is opened-the one receiving the strongest signal. This is called diversity receiving. All stations in the system use multiple access. This allows the equipment to automatically select any free channel, thus effectively doubling the capacity of the channels.

Communication with the radio operator in the control center can be initiated in any of the following ways:

1. STATUS REPORTING: the police unit states its routine job status as defined in a number of status possibilities. They are selected to suit specific police force requirements. The officer presses a preset button on the radio, or a two digit numerical code if more than 10 status positions are required. The meaning is displayed to the operator when either party makes a call, but the operator can also request information from the computer. For example, regarding the status in a particular area, the number of men doing a particular job can be viewed on the screen. Status reports occupy the radio channels for very brief periods of time. These will provide the center with a continuously up-dated picture of the resource situation.

2. NORMAL CALL: when the policemen wish to contact the control center, the CC button is pushed. The call is presented to all the operators of a queue list for normal calls along with the officer's identity and status. One of the operators takes the call when he is free.

3. PRIORITY CALL: if there is an incident that requires an immediate decision by the control center, the policeman requests a priority call (PC). Status and identity flash on the display screen.

4. EMERGENCY: In an emergency, the policeman can set off an alarm by using his radio station. All radio traffic in progress is interrupted and everyone in the system can follow the communication between the emergency caller and the center. When the emergency call is completed, all interrupted calls are automatically reconnected.

MTX 80 Radio Exchange

The new Ericsson MTX 80 radio exchange is a fully digital switching system. It operates with 64 kb/s delta modulated TDM (Time Divided Multiplex). This technique enables ciphered calls (DVP) to pass through the exchange. Conference calls and interconnections between simplex and duplex systems are also possible using the MTX 80.

CAPACITY:
Base radio station lines: 128
Telephone lines : 32
Operators : 16
Number of simultaneous calls : 32

(Several MTX 80 systems can be used together for larger capacity)

FACILITIES: Simplex or duplex, repeater mode, queuing, group call, alarm call with repetition, dialer interface, monitoring, tape recording, ciphering, emergency priority, VIP priority, parking of calls, status reporting, data transmission, paging, time-out functions, failure diagnostics, identification.

POLICE RADIO SYSTEM 80

The new Swedish police radio system 80 is based on the PRS 4080 system and the following frequencies are allocated:

STOCKHOLM: 410.050, 410.150, 410.225, 410.350, 410.425, 410.525, 410.750, 410.950, 411.025, 411.175, 411.475, 411.550, 411.650, 411.850, 411.950, 412.050, 412.450

GÖTEBORG : 410.200, 410.225, 410.250

MALMÖ : 410.050, 410.150, 410.250

NATION-WIDE : 410.075, 410.100, 410.125, 410.175, 410.300, 410.850, 410.950, 411.850, 412.450 (used for contacts with adjacent PD's, traffic controls, etc.)

TACTICAL AND CID : 411.850, 412.450

DVP : 411.850

Normal base transmitter mode is repeater mode with mobile units 30MHz lower.

Well, believe it or not there is STILL more Sweden. I found additional information while cleaning up. More next month.

••••••••••••••••

A couple of months ago we talked about radio and TV licenses required in the U.K. Here's a copy (front and back) of a 1983 license. The

International continued

philatlists out there will also note the (purple-magenta) tax stamp affixed to the paper- a stamp that I don't remember seeing in Scott's.

01 2.82 050576 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ACT 1949

TELEVISION BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE (INCLUDING COLOUR) — General Form

This licence expires on the last day of MAY 19 83

1. The person named below (hereinafter called "the Licensee") is hereby licensed subject to the terms, provisions and limitations set out in the Schedule —

(a) to install apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the premises shown below, in so far as these premises are in the occupation of the Licensee

(b) to use the said apparatus for the purposes of receiving visual images sent by television from authorised Broadcasting Stations for general reception and from licensed amateur stations which can be exhibited by the said apparatus either in monochrome only or, if the licence includes colour, in any colour or colours.

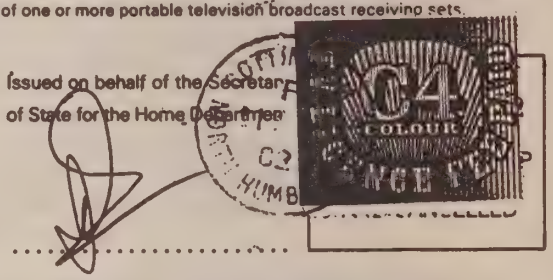
2. (1) This clause shall apply where the Licensee occupies the said premises as a private residence.

(2) The Licensee is hereby licensed to use for the purposes stated in paragraph (b) of Clause 1, whether or not in the said premises, apparatus for wireless telegraphy consisting of one or more portable television broadcast receiving sets, provided that when used otherwise than in the said premises, any such set is operated by a battery or batteries, wholly contained within the set and is not permanently installed in any premises or other place.

(3) All members of the Licensee's family and domestic staff while in residence in the said premises (otherwise than in a part thereof which is not in the occupation of the Licensee) and all members of the Licensee's family so resident while living elsewhere for the purpose of receiving a full-time course of education at an educational establishment are hereby licensed, subject to the terms, provisions and limitations set out in the Schedule, (i) to install apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the said premises and to use the said apparatus for the purposes stated in paragraph (b) of Clause 1, and (ii) to use in accordance with paragraph (2) of this Clause apparatus for wireless telegraphy consisting of one or more portable television broadcast receiving sets.

MR A HALLIGEY

Issued on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Home Department



.....

WARNING: This licence is not valid until either a licence fee stamp acknowledging payment of the fee has been stuck on the licence and the licence has been date-stamped and initialled by the issuing officer or the validation of the licence has been made by mechanical means recording that the fee has been paid and the licence issued. The licence should then be retained by the licensee.

PERMANENT CHANGE OF ADDRESS

If you move from the address shown on the front of this licence after it has been issued enter your new address in the space below and take this licence to any post office for amendment.

PLEASE USE CAPITAL LETTERS

New Address .....

.....

.....

.....Postcode .....

NOTES

Penalties — It is an offence under section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949, to install or use wireless apparatus except under and in accordance with the Secretary of State's licence unless such apparatus is of a class or description exempt by Regulations from the provisions of section 1 (1) of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949.

Copyright — This licence does not authorise any recording or public performance of copyright matter received.

Colour Television — If the licence is for monochrome only, a television licence (including colour) should be taken out as soon as a colour television set is installed for use.

Refunds — Refunds are given only when (a) an unexpired monochrome licence is surrendered on the issue of a colour licence (b) a new licence is not needed within 28 days of issue or when a renewal licence is not needed within 28 days of the expiry of the previous licence; application for the refund must be made during the period of validity of the licence (c) two licences are held, but one was obtained in error. In cases (b) and (c) the application should be made to NTVLRO, BRISTOL BS98 1TL, enclosing the licence(s).

Interference — A pamphlet entitled "Good Radio and Television Reception" is available at most post offices.

THE SCHEDULE

1. If the said premises are a hotel, inn, boarding house, guest house, holiday camp or similar premises, this licence does not authorise the installation or use of any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in any room or accommodation which is let to a boarder or guest (not being the Licensee) or is usually available for being let to boarders or guests.

2. Except with the written consent of the Secretary of State, the apparatus for wireless telegraphy comprised in this licence (hereinafter called "the apparatus") shall not be electrically coupled with apparatus for wireless telegraphy elsewhere than in the said premises (except a broadcast relay station licensed by the Secretary of State) or with such apparatus in any part of the said premises which is not in the occupation of the Licensee, or (where the said premises are a hotel, inn, boarding house, guest house, holiday camp or similar premises) with such apparatus in any room or accommodation which is let to a boarder or guest (not being the Licensee) or is usually available for being let to boarders or guests.

3. The apparatus shall be so maintained and used that it does not cause undue interference with any other wireless telegraphy.

4. If any message, other than a message for the receipt of which the use of the apparatus is authorised, is unintentionally received, no person shall make known its contents, origin, destination or existence, or the fact of its receipt, to any person other than a duly authorised officer of Her Majesty's Government, a person acting under the authority of the Secretary of State or a competent legal tribunal, and shall not reproduce in writing, copy, or make any use of such message or allow it to be reproduced in writing, copied or made use of.

5. The apparatus and the licence shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by a person acting under the authority of the Secretary of State; provided that this provision shall not require any person to concede any form of right of entry into any private dwelling house.

6. The apparatus shall cease to be used at any time on the demand of a person acting under the authority of the Secretary of State.

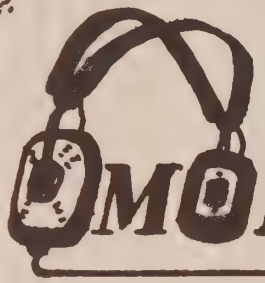
7. This licence expires on the date mentioned at the head of the licence. It is not transferable. The Secretary of State may at any time after the date of issue revoke it, or vary its terms, by a notice in writing sent to the Licensee or by a general notice published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes addressed to all holders of "Television Broadcast Receiving Licences (Monochrome only) — General Form" or "Television Broadcast Receiving Licences (including colour) — General Form" as appropriate.

8. In this licence, the expression "let" means let by way either of a tenancy or a licence, and either with or without board or other services or facilities; the expression "the Secretary of State" shall mean the Secretary of State for the Home Department and except where the context otherwise requires, other words and expressions have the same meaning as they have in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 or the Regulations made under Part 1 thereof, and section 19(5) of the Act shall apply for the purposes of this licence as it applies for the purposes of the Act.

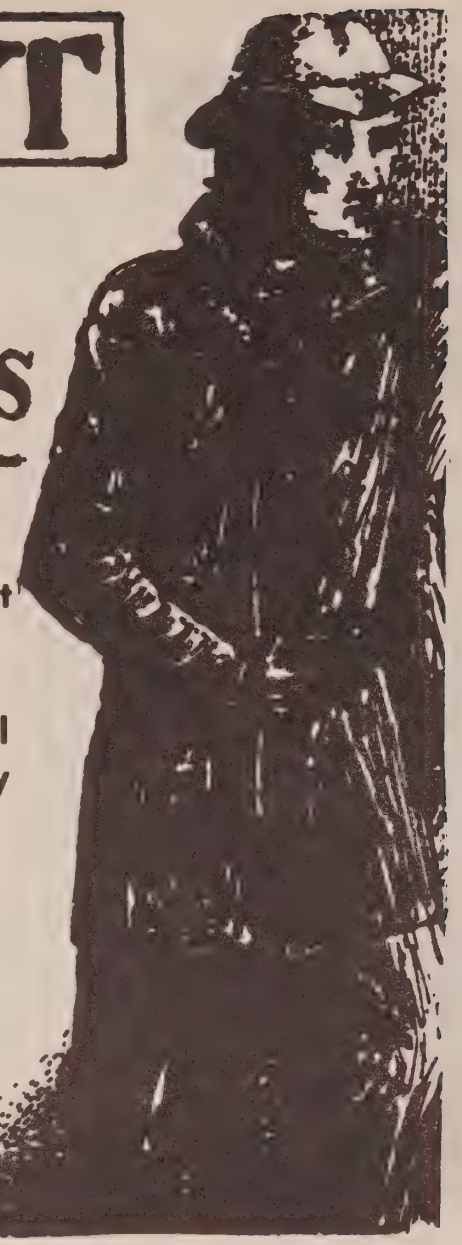
Well, that's about it for this month. See you in 30....

שלום - כ"ק

TOP SECRET



MONITORING TIMES



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Mike Britt, 236 Grandview Dr., Redlands, CA 92373

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NICARAGUAN REPEATERS PROVE TO BE SECRET REBEL OPERATIONS!!

+ + + Months of research shead a new light on the 33.X75 repeaters + + +

I've been keeping this one under my hat since last March when I first learned there was more to those "mystery repeaters" from Nicaragua than I had ever thought possible. While some thought I should put this story in print right away because it was so "hot", I felt it more important to get my facts clear and concrete before I printed a fantastic story that I wasn't so sure could be true beyond a doubt. Now, however, after months of research, it seems to be true that the three repeaters on 33.475, 33.675, and 33.875 MHz are actually part of a communications network which, over the last few year, has been used by rebels in Nicaragua in their work to undermine and overthrow the leftist Sandinista government.

As it turns out, what sound like everyday business discussions in the Spanish broadcasts are actually "coded" conversations—the speakers use the old military trick of saying one thing when they mean something else. While all the exact meanings are still not clear, close inspection of the conversations has revealed a number of inferences to such things as weapons, ammunition, casualties, and other activity which is clearly the same activity common to the guerrilla groups operating in the revolution-torn country which has been so often in the headlines.

The rebel groups involved, however, are not those of the U.S. backed "Contras" we have so often heard about. Those groups are composed mostly of Miskito Indians, which have been covertly trained and supplied with weapons by the CIA, under the Reagan administration (these groups may in fact be operating on the Low Band too, as scrabled Spanish broadcasts have been monitored from the Honduran-Nicaraguan boarder area, and the Contra groups are known to use advanced tactical military radios supplied by the U.S. This was discussed in a previous Low Band Skip article). While the U.S. backed Contras have been operating in the Northern parts of Nicaragua, the operations heard on 33.475, 33.675, and 33.875 have been working in the southern and central parts of the country.

I first ran across these stations in the winter of 1980-81, although at that time, I believed they were nothing out of the ordinary and also had not detected that they were 5 KHz off the U.S. fire frequencies of 33.48, 33.68, and 33.88. It was more than a year later that I discovered these were actually repeaters which were rebroadcasting skip from another frequency—and that merely by accident! I then mentioned the stations in the low band skip column, making the interest about these channels spread, and also setting off what has been a long investigation involving many people. RCMA members like Chuck Robertson (Il-141), Hugh Stegman (CA-LA-472) and Dave Marshall (OH-146) shared both their loggings and tape recordings of the skip broadcasts, and I myself covered three California counties in search of people who might be able to tell me more about the content of the broadcasts. For many months, I honestly believed that these were nothing more than business operations. Friends, Co-workers, relatives, and anyone I could find who had spent time in Central America were given cassette recordings of the radio broadcasts. (these cassettes were a consolidation of the clearest broadcasts which I had gathered after months of daily recording of each channel at my Tustin home)

I have several times discussed these stations in the Low Band Skip column, however, my articles have concentrated on the mystery and wonder surrounding the fact that at least 33.475 and 33.675 have often been heard to rebroadcast skip from another frequncy. This is because both channels use repeaters, and any skip

on the input frequencies (39.475 to 33.475, and 39.675 to 33.675) will be repeated on the 33 MHz output. If that's not enough, the skip repeated has usually been from the U.S.: police on 39.48 or 39.68—frequencies 5Khz off the actual repeater input frequency. The result is a lot of distorted signals (from places like Nassua County, New York, and Los Angeles County, California) mixed with Spanish from Nicaragua, all being heard by some scanner buffs across most of North America.

The original consensus among the Spanish speakers who listened to these broadcasts (myself included) was that they were of a business nature, that is, they seemed to be of a business nature. This was even the conclusion of my brother-in-law's father, who spent a number of years living in Costa Rica. Still, everyone said that there seemed to be something unusual about the manner in which these men and women were speaking—something we couldn't quite put our finger on. I attributed this to the fact that the speakers were rural pheasants, mostly uneducated, and the accents and use of grammer seemed to be quite poor. On 33.675 there seemed to be quite a bit of mention of lumber, and since the lumber industry has been a large one on Nicaragua over the years, this seemed quite logical. Still, I wasn't quite satisfied that I knew all I should about these operations, and so I continued to pursue my investigation.

The big break came last March when I attended a presentation on missionary outreach in Central America which was held at the First United Methodist Church in Redlands. At that meeting I met Luis, a native of Nicaragua, who is studying to be a doctor at a nearby medical school. I told him of my hobby, the unusual broadcasts from Nicaragua, and gave him a tape of the recordings. Soon after, I received a phone call from Luis. He told me what I had on my tape was very, very interesting. While he couldn't be completely positive, he felt certain that these were in fact, not business operations at all, but only men speaking in code words, so that the average passerby would not pay attention to what seemed like only normal workers talking to their boss!

Evidence from the Dx broadcasts (recieved and recorded here in California) indicates that the 33 MHz repeater operations are those of one or more of the six guerilla groups which compose the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, an organization which has not only been anti-Sandinista, but also anti-U.S. It is the very same group led by Nicaraguan guerilla leader Hedin Pastora, who was forced into exile in Venezuela last June. Pastora, the famed "Commander Zero" was injured in the May 30, 1984 bombing of a rebel camp where the guerilla leader had called a press conference. That camp, known as La Penca, is located in rebel controlled area about a mile from the Costa Rican boarder with Nicaragua.

While Costa Rica has denied any knowledge or involment with rebel anti-Sandinista groups, reporter friends close to the Pastora situation say that Costa Rica has in fact allowed and possibly aided such groups with base support on the Costa Rican side of the boarder! It is also rumored that Pastora was exiled in an attempt by Costa Rican authorities to wash their hands of any involvement with such groups (publically, anyway), and save face with its Sandinista neighbors. It is notable that Costa Rica is the only Central American nation without an army, and also that a significant area of Nicaragua along the Costa Rican boarder is under the control of rebel groups, not the Sandinista government.

Thus, it becomes even more interesting when, in carefully transcribing the recordings from these repeaters, Luis discovered that the main bases—or some of them—are apparently located within Costa Rica! So, the Costa Rican link, which has long been suspected, is very much supported by what we hear from these radio broadcasts.

Things start to make sense at this point. By using one or more repeater sites, scattered over southern Nicaragua, other bases and mobiles (we know some of the transmissions have come from vehicles—some trucks and jeeps—)can communicate with the main "office", as it is referred to on 33.675.

As I write this, I am still in the process of examining the broadcasts I have taped, as well as some recordings of conversations on 33.475 recently taped by Hugh Stegman (CA-LA-472). I will share some of the interesting things heard in part II of this article. When this is in print and in your hands, RCMA members, there should be at least a little winter skip activity. It will be interesting to see if these repeaters are still as active as before...

73's,

TO BE CONTINUED... Miguel

photo department

Send photographs of custom monitor listening posts, unusual or extensive monitor or two-way antenna systems, user station consoles (PD, Fire, Paramedics, etc.) or other monitor/two-way related equipment of interest. Photographs must be 3 x 5 inches or larger, black-and-white with good contrast, sharply focused and attractively composed. Each photo must be accompanied by details and explanations of equipment. Photos will not be returned. If you have questions, write first and please include an SASE. Send photos or write to:

Hugh Stegman, 11622 Exposition Blvd., #2, Los Angeles, CA 90064

All right! The world liked our party! FUN putting it on... really. Thanks to all the security people for making it possible at all. You did an incredible job, especially LAPD, in some truly bizarre situations. Good planning shows every time.

People like to tag Olympics with catchy names. They should call these the "Technological Games". Nobody will ever duplicate this kind of sophistication, and sheer hardware overkill. I don't know how many radios were finally brought into L.A.. Motorola alone had several thousand. LAOOC and ABC used 98 temporary UHF pairs. 60 public safety agencies borrowed "DOD radios" by the hundreds. These used EPROMs and DVP, mostly on VHF military and federal frequencies around two meters. A lot of temporary crosslinks were set up. Frequency agility was frightening. One's favorite agency would suddenly come up in four or five new places. There were also two huge computer systems available to civilians (and presumably the security had their own stuff). Everybody used these for information and electronic mail (a lot of dates were set up!). Global village, indeed.

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EXCLUSIVE - - LAPD "X"

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Two weeks after the Games, the Greater L.A. RCMA Chapter got a VERY private tour of the rarely seen LAPD Emergency Command Control Communications Center (ECCCS or "X"). This is the new room four floors below City Hall East that finally centralizes all LAPD dispatch and complaint taking in one place. Nobody gets in there - but we did. We are DEFINITELY talking state of the art here.

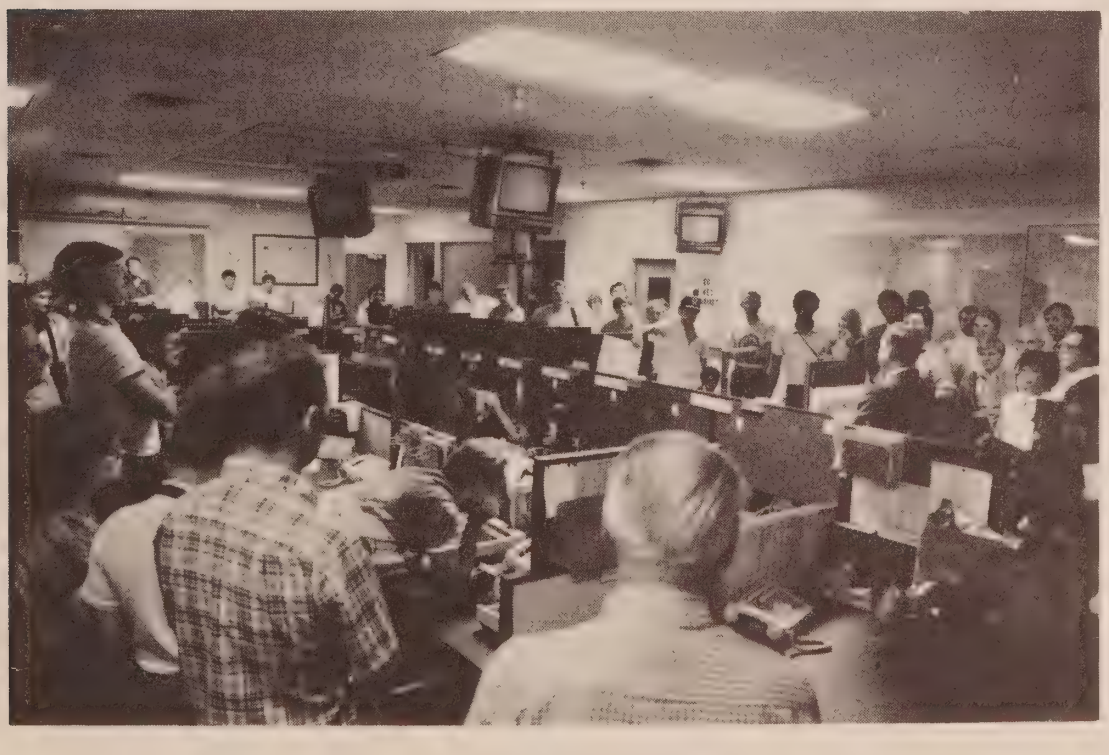
Photo Dept continued

We're looking at one of four supervisory ("BCC") consoles. One unique "X" feature is that every console in the room is under software control. The BCC bureau consoles have a few extra bells & whistles, but the other 30 or so are completely equal. The employee configures it for dispatch or complaint taking at beginning of shift. They are trained in both functions. Theoretically a complaint taker can put out an instant broadcast in major emergencies. Each BCC oversees one of the city's four bureaus (geographical districts). Civilians will eventually replace sworn officers here.

Right in front of the officer are status lights for all freqs (18 UHF pairs, some "old" VHF). One selects the right channel(s) by computer and talks. Full CAD and MDT are used. Hard copy of the screen is available. On the left is equipment for the new 911 system. The small display box in the corner shows the phone number and address of each caller (duplicating one at a complaint board). Equipment at the right replays audio.

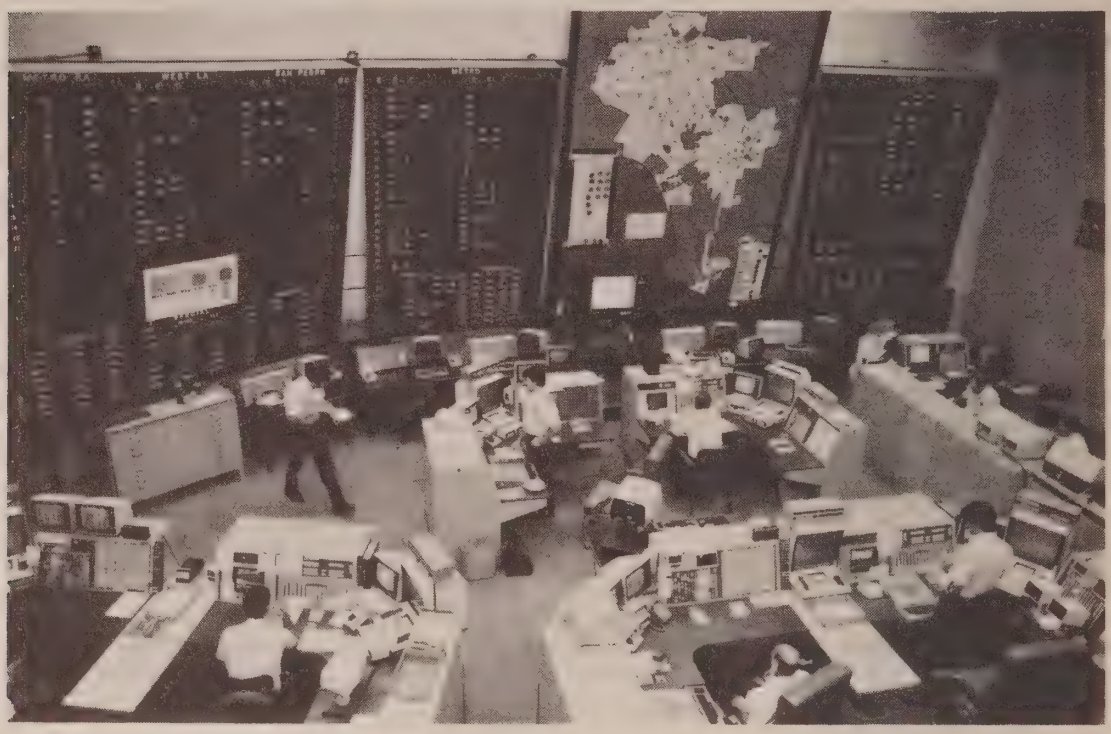
The numerical display just above the man's head shows an officer's "ROVER" number, transmitted by tones each time he keys up. Officers log on with these numbers. If the "help" feature in the radio is activated, the ID is sent on the dedicated "trigger" priority channel, the CRT displays his most recent status, and voice communication is then available on the clear channel. This happened while I was in the room. Things went smoothly, until code 4 (accidental alarm). A big response was put together fast.

"X" was quiet during the Olympics. Much of the action shifted to field CP's. There was a contingency plan to put the whole room on a rotating dispatch (like L.A. Sheriff), where calls go to the next idle console. This was never used. There was a lot of esprit visible here, and some people wore Olympic pins. World class for sure.



Next we see the large RCMA group in the city's Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located just outside "X". Ordinarily, this room is activated in major disasters. People from each city agency man the positions, and run everything from one place. There are landlines, and a radio console (not seen) for many city frequencies. The EOC was

Photo Dept continued
part of O.S.C.C. (Olympic Security Co-ordinating Center), and was busy. The RCMA member with his elbows on the table is right above some DOD Motorola consolettes with DVP - probably part of the "alpha" net (everybody down to the sewer districts was in that one).



Last is a wide shot of L.A. city FD's "OCD" (Operations Control Division), downstairs from EOC and "X". This highly specialized room dispatches fires and rescues for the whole city. L.A. is subject to brush fires, and sometimes a lot of equipment has to be moved fast. Calls are taken in back (note more 911 displays). Dispatch is by hard wired TTY and PA speakers, but backup is by radio when a unit is out of quarters. Low band is used, and is subject to skip. People in Westmoreland County, PA know what I'm talking about. UHF is used for fireground, and for rescue. Units in the field carry "Digicom" (a sort of packet-message device) and can update directly into CAD, which runs the CRT's and status boards in OCD. Personnel are fire fighters doing a year's stint here.

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MORE GOOD STUFF

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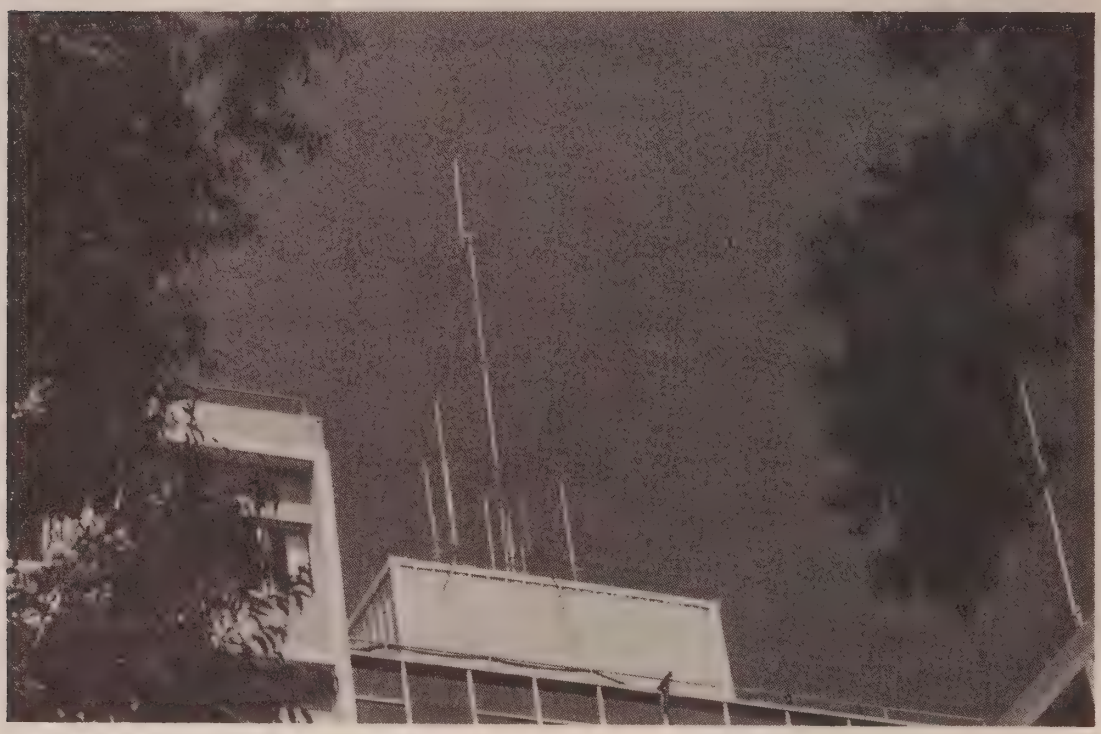
This converted golf cart was used by UCLA Medical Services as an emergency ambulance in the UCLA Olympic Village. Lots of odd vehicles were adapted as "units" - LAPD had some 3-wheeled ATC vehicles with red lights and black-and-white markings. Behind is part of Main St., a row of tents built out over the seats in a campus track stadium. Many services for the athletes were housed in these tents. It was built very sturdily. It had to be. The middle part was a disco.

Photo #5 shows the comm trailer at a military heliport set up on V.A. land near the UCLA village. Hueys watching team buses and sensitive areas went in and out constantly. Had the much-feared terrorist activity actually happened, the response would have been awesome, and much would have started here. Advanced video, low light and infrared surveillance were in use. The antenna on the right is a military discone covering all air bands and then some.

Photo #6 is of the antenna farm temporarily installed above a UCLA dorm. A lounge area was full to the rafters with repeaters and remote bases. Most visible village security used the "eyes & ears" concept - a lot of unarmed guards with radios, using channels everyone could monitor. LAPD was using mostly the DOD radios. Other agencies were invisibly going about bomb sweeps, bus escort (mostly LASO), and

surveillance. The system worked. Nobody got near an athletes' bus except one disgruntled officer with a fake "bomb" - and that was after the team had gotten off.



The last two shots are of NG840, "New Games of the '84 Olympics", the official ham station located near Main Street. Lynd Bartram is operating. Gear was on loan from Yaesu (a minor sticking point with Motorola, the "official" radio). The VHF position at the left was

used for passing traffic from the athletes to a worldwide network set up for the Games. Incoming traffic was delivered by the E-mail setup on the Olympic computers. The small HF unit is on the right. Band conditions were bad, and a big linear was soon added. That got us some respect. NG8L0 made several thousand contacts, over all modes. This included Australia and Japan on two meters, via OSCAR satellite and a complex network of "gateway" linkups. Worked 'em myself. The antenna is by Cushcraft, and yes, it is in the trees. VHF/UHF beams are also in there somewhere. Those who monitored 447.575 heard our 24-hour staff/logistics channel.

NEXT MONTH: Caltrans Olympic CP and torch relay!

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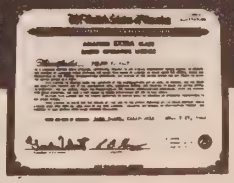

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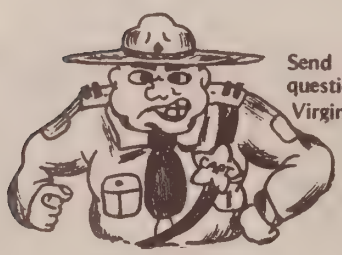
Public Safety

This column is for reporting Public Safety and Special Emergency frequency information, radio system details, radio codes, dispatch areas, unit numbering systems, etc. for police, sheriff, fire, forestry (except USFS), fish and game, highway patrol, state police, prisons, prisoner work camps, local government, highway & street maintenance, port authority/bridge maintenance, animal control, ambulances, paramedics, hospitals, life guards, ski patrol, search & rescue, flood control, civil defense and disaster organizations. Input and questions for this column must be sent to the proper regional Public Safety editor listed below.

STANDARD TEN SIGNALS

The RCMA recognizes that most Public Safety Departments use "ten signals" as a part of their standard communication procedure. Our editors will not print the more common signals, which are listed below, but will note additions and differences when listing a departments "ten signals". By not having to print the below listed signals repeatedly, we will save valuable space for additional data. Only differences and additions to this listing will be noted by editors. Please refer to this listing when monitoring. Any corrections or additions will be noted during coverage by the editor.

10-1	Receiving poorly	10-33	Emergency
10-2	Receiving well	10-36	Correct time
10-3	Stop transmitting	10-41	Beginning duty tour
10-4	Okay, acknowledgement	10-42	Ending duty tour
10-5	Relay	10-43	Information
10-6	Busy	10-50	Accident (F, PI, PD)
10-7	Out of service	10-51	Wrecker needed
10-8	In service	10-52	Ambulance needed
10-9	Repeat	10-55	Intoxicated driver
10-13	Weather / Road conditions	10-56	Intoxicated pedestrian
10-18	Quickly	10-57	Hit & run accident (F, PI, PD)
10-19	Return to ----------	10-70	Fire alarm
10-20	Location	10-71	Advise nature of fire
10-21	Call ------- by telephone	10-72	Report progress of fire
10-22	Disregard	10-73	Smoke report
10-23	Arrived at scene	10-74	Negative
10-24	Assignment completed	10-76	Enroute
10-25	Report in person to ---------	10-77	Estimated time of arrival
10-27	Drivers license information	10-82	Reserve lodging
10-28	Vehicle registration information	10-88	Telephone number of ------
10-29	Check for wanted	10-99	Wanted / Stolen is indicated
10-30	Unnecessary use of radio	10-0 / 10-100	Use caution



PUBLIC SAFETY — SOUTH EAST:

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details, and questions as follows — Florida, Georgia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, W. Virginia, and Virginia:

William Mauldin, 2268 N.W. 30th Rd., Boca Raton, FL 33431

This month's contents:
Gwinnette County, Georgia
Monitoring Central Florida and the Kennedy Space Center

From John, GA-043:

Gwinnette County, Georgia Fire Department:

Frequency of Operation:	F1	154.145 MHz	Primary Dispatch
	F3	154.280 MHz	Mutual Aid
	F2	154.310 MHz	Fireground

Dispatch CODES:

Code 1	Emergency, siren & lights	Code 7	Possible death
Code 2	Non-emergency response	Code 8	Person trapped
Code 3	Non-emergency lights	Code 9	Chief on scene
Code 4	Fire under control	Code 10	Arson
Code 5	On scene	Code 11	Call for coroner
Code 6	Unable to locate (lost)	Code 12	Switch to F2

Gwinnette County, Georgia County Police Department:

Frequency of Operation:	F1	460.175 MHz	Police Dispatch
	F2	460.275 MHz	Police Dispatch

(The entire code and signal list was submitted, but it was not clear enough to read, so I will have to print this in an upcoming issue. Here is John's frequency listing for those of you within range:)

154.190 MHz	Atlanta FD Dispatch	45.560 MHz	Georgia Civil Defense Net
154.445	Atlanta FD Fireground	155.340	Georgia Hospital Net
460.025	Atlanta PD Patrol NE	155.370	Georgia Police Intercity
460.075	Atlanta PD Patrol SE	154.680	Georgia State Patrol Dispatch
460.150	Atlanta PD Patrol Cent	154.800	Georgia State Patrol Car to Base
460.300	Atlanta PD Patrol NW	154.905	Georgia Sheriff's Net
460.200	Atlanta PD Patrol SW	154.935	Georgia Sheriff's Net
460.050	Chamblee PD dispatch	155.175	Grady Hospital dispatch
453.400	Clayton Co FD dispatch	154.310	Griffin FD dispatch
453.300	Clayton Co EMS dispatch	155.730	Griffin PD dispatch
158.730	Clayton Co PD dispatch	154.340	Hall County FD dispatch
154.710	Clayton Co PD F2	155.250	Hall County Sheriff dispatch
460.325	Cobb County PD dispatch	154.355	Hapeville FD dispatch
155.880	College Park FD dispatch	158.850	Hapeville PD dispatch
460.250	College Park PD dispatch	154.370	Henry Co FD dispatch
154.370	Columbus FD dispatch	154.755	Henry Co PD dispatch
453.975	Conyers FD dispatch	155.970	Henry Co PD F2
155.550	Conyers PD dispatch	154.400	Jackson Co FD dispatch
155.715	Conyers PD F2	155.250	Jasper Co Sheriff dispatch
155.295	Couch-Gwinnett Ambulance	155.085	Lake City PD dispatch
154.340	Covington FD dispatch	158.745	Lithonia PD dispatch
155.820	Covington LGvt dispatch	154.400	Macon FD dispatch
155.640	Covington PD dispatch	154.430	Marietta FD dispatch
46.480	Coweta Co FD dispatch	154.430	McDonough FD dispatch
155.565	Coweta Co Sheriff dispatch	155.595	McDonough PD dispatch
460.525	Dekalb Co FD primary disp	154.070	Morrow FD dispatch
460.575	Dekalb Co FD fireground	155.775	Morrow PD dispatch
453.200	Dekalb Co LGvt dispatch	155.565	Newnan PD dispatch
460.450	Dekalb Co PD dispatch N	155.175	Newton County EMS dispatch
460.400	Dekalb Co PD dispatch Cen	154.905	Newton Co Sheriff dispatch
460.100	Dekalb Co PD dispatch S	155.640	Newton Co Sheriff F2
460.125	Dekalb Co PD CID	155.070	Norcross PD dispatch
154.250	Decatur FD dispatch	155.265	Rockdale Co EMS dispatch
155.955	Decatur PD dispatch	155.340	Rockdale Co HEAR F2
155.520	Douglas Co PD dispatch	453.975	Rockdale Co FD dispatch
154.130	East Point FD dispatch	155.895	Rockdale Co LGvt dispatch
159.210	East Point PD dispatch	155.550	Rockdale Co Sheriff dispatch
155.595	Fayette County PD dispatch	154.905	Rockdale Co Sheriff F2
154.280	State-wide Fire Mutual Aid	154.160	Smyrna FD dispatch
154.400	Forest Park FD dispatch	156.150	Smyrna PD dispatch
155.670	Forest Park PD dispatch	154.205	Snellville FD dispatch
155.655	Forsyth Co PD dispatch	460.175	Snellville PD dispatch
462.975	Fulton Co EMS dispatch	154.385	Spalding Co FD dispatch
154.325	Fulton Co FD dispatch	154.650	Spalding Co Sheriff dispatch
158.775	Fulton Co PD dispatch S	154.740	Stone Mountain PD dispatch
155.415	Fulton Co PD dispatch N	450.150	WXIA-TV (Ch 11) mobiles
450.450	WAGA-TV (Ch 5) mobiles	493.750	WTBS-TV (Ch 17) audio
451.150	Georgia Power dispatch	451.025	Georgia Power dispatch

CENTRAL FLORIDA, GENERAL LISTING, CAPE KENNEDY

From Fred, FL-044:

General Interest Listing for Central Florida:

(Read across page for frequencies to be in ascending order.)

45.000 MHz	Florida Marine Patrol	147.240 MHz	Deland Amateur Skywatch
154.145	New Smyrna Beach FD	154.280	Vollusia Co Sheriff dispatch
154.340	Vollusia Co FD dispatch	154.860	Vollusia Co Sheriff
154.950	New Smyrna Beach LGvt Beach	154.995	Edgewater PD & FD dispatch
155.175	Volusia Co EMS dispatch	155.370	Statewide Intercity Mutual Aid
155.640	New Smyrna Beach PD Input	155.970	New Smyrna Beach PD
155.970	Port Orange PD repeater	161.800	Daytona Marine Operator
164.750	Nat'l Seashore work freq	164.750	Nat'l Park Service
453.475	Life Guards, Volusia Co	453.500	South Dayona PD dispatch

General Interest and Public Safety Frequencies at Kennedy Space Center:

KSC RADIO NETS

NET	F (MHz)	ASSIGNMENT	BASE	REM	CONS	MOB	PORT
101	171.0000	UTILITIES	1	20	4	22	40
102	165.1875	MEAS/SAFETY	1	10	6	11	13
103	173.6875	SECURITY	1	8	9	70	70
104	162.6125	LAUNCH SUP OPS	1	21	7	38	48
105	173.6625	SAFETY	1	13	25	7	44
106	170.4000	SUPPLY	1	3	0	26	6
107	170.1500	BASE COMM	1	18	9	23	33
108	163.5375	PAO/HURRICANE OPS	1	3	1	0	12
110	165.4125	ORBITER OPS	1	1	0	0	8
111	173.5375	LOAN POOL	0	0	0	0	35
116	173.5625	FIRE/RESCUE	1	8	9	47	46
117	173.4375	MEDICAL SERVICES	1	5	1	30	16
201	171.1500	GEN MAINTENANCE	1	8	4	24	46
202	165.6125	MSBLS/TELEMETRICS	1	4	0	5	22
203	173.1750	SECURITY TACTICAL	1	3	6	DUAL/103	
206	170.1750	RAIL/GSA OPS	1	3	0	51	8
208	TX158.9400	CIVIL DEFENSE	1	1	1	0	0
208	RX155.7150	CIVIL DEFENSE	1	1	1	0	0
216	173.7875	FIRE/RESCUE TAC	1	4	16	DUAL/116	
303	155.3700	LCL POLICE DEPTS	1	0	1	1	0
306	162.0125	MARINE OPS	0	0	0	0	4
308	170.3500	RADIO PAGING	1	2	0	0	226
316	154.1600	LCL FIRE DEPTS	1	0	1	3	0
408	171.2625	PAO-TV COORD	1	4	1	0	8
ETR B	163.5125	CAPE SRO	0	0	0	0	2
ETR D	163.4625	CAPE SECURITY	0	0	0	0	2
ETR F	163.5625	CAPE FIRE	0	0	0	0	1
ETR G	148.4850	TIMING/PHOTO	0	0	4	2	5
ETR Y	164.5000	RADIATION MONITOR	0	1	1	15	5
UHF-1	407.3250	OPS POOL(CNVY CMD)	1	0	2	1	64
UHF-2	407.4750	OPS POOL(VAB CRANE)	0	0	0	0	72
UHF-3	408.1500	OPS POOL(CNVY PRG)	1	0	2	0	"
UHF-4	408.1750	OPS POOL(VAB CRANE)	0	0	0	0	"
UHF-5	408.8000	OPERATIONS POOL	0	0	0	0	"
UHF-6	409.0500	OPS POOL(VAB CRANE)	0	0	0	0	"
UHF-7	409.1250	OPERATIONS POOL	0	0	0	0	"
UHF-8	409.1750	OPS POOL(CNVY COOL)	1	0	2	0	"
UHF=1	412.8250	IND AREA POOL (O&C)	0	0	0	0	30
UHF=2	412.9500	MOBILE CRANES/RIG	0	0	0	0	"
UHF=3	413.0250	IND AREA POOL (O&C)	0	0	0	0	"
UHF=4	413.1500	"	0	0	0	0	"
UHF=5	413.2500	"	0	0	0	0	"
UHF=6	413.3750	"	0	0	0	0	"
UHF=7	413.5250	"	0	0	0	0	"
UHF=8	413.5500	"	0	0	0	0	"
CC501	413.0750	CARGO CONVOY OPS	1	0	0	0	8
CT(OIS)	916.0000	CRAWLER MOVES	1	0	10	1	0
CT(OIS)	929.0000	CRAWLER MOVES	1	0	10	1	0
CT(OIS)	939.0000	CRAWLER MOVES	1	0	10	1	0

LAUNCH AND LANDING FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS

FREQ (MHZ)	BW/EMISSION	PWR(W)	USE	REMARKS
126.30	6K00A3E	10	VOICE	SLF A/G
126.65	6K00A3E	10	"	STA WX RECON
128.15	6K00A3E	10	"	TV CHASE
148.485	16K00F3E	50	"	PHOTO OPS
151.625	20K00F3E	20	"	AP PRESS

PUBLIC SAFETY NORTH CENTRAL READER SURVEY

Return to: Rudy Brockmueller, RR 2, Box 50, Freeman, SD 57029 - PSNC Ed.

In order to generate more reader interest, I am asking you to answer the following questions. You need not include your name and membership number, but I would appreciate knowing where the replies are coming from. Thank you!

1. List your monitoring equipment. Include any external antennas.

2. What frequencies and agencies do you monitor regularly?

3. What frequencies and agencies do you monitor only occasionally?

4. How important are the various codes and district assignments:
   ____Very Important _____ OK _____Not Important (check one)

5. In what specific area(s) do you want to see more information?

6. What percentage of your time is spent monitoring _____At Work, _____At Home, _____Mobile

7. Do you keep back issues of the RCMA Newsletter? ___Yes ___No.
   If you do, what is your oldest copy? _____ 19___.

8. What will be your next major purchase of monitoring equipment?

9. What can your Public Safety Editor do to improve the newsletter?

(Please use additional paper if necessary in filling out this survey. If you monitor Public Safety freqs in areas of the country other than the North Central region, fill out the survey and send to your regional editor - addresses found under column heads. Thanks for taking the time to improve <u>your</u> newsletter!

RCMA Editor

Public Safety - South East continued

153.11	25K00F3E	10	"	NBC
153.35	50K00F3E	60	"	WRKT
161.250	25K00F3E	30	"	WMEL
161.64	16K00F3E	30	"	WHOO
161.67	50K00F3E	50	"	WRKT
161.76	50K00F3E	50	"	CBS
161.73	16K00F3E	60	"	NBC
171.2625	16K00F3E	30	"	PAO COORD
259.7	6K00A3E	10	"	ORBITER A/G
296.8	6K00A3E	10	"	ORBITER A/G
418.05	16K00F3E	4	"	VOA
418.575	16K00F3E	4	"	VOA
425.925	60K00F3E	4	"	ST PETE TMS
450.1375	25K00F3E	5	"	ABC
450.3875	25K00F3E	50	"	NBC
450.5125	25K00F3E	75	REPEATER	CBS
450.5875	25K00F3E	5	VOICE	ABC
450.75	50K00F3E	10	"	CBS/DBO
450.8	50K00F3E	10	"	CBS
450.875	50K00F3E	1	"	ABC
450.9250	25K00F3E	10	"	NBC
455.0875	25K00F3E	35	"	ABC
455.3125	25K00F3E	50	"	NBC
455.4125	50K00F3E	20	"	NBC
455.587(TX)	25K00F3E	35	"	ABC
450.5875(RX)				ABC
455.6125(TX)	25K00F3E	35	"	ABC
450.6125(RX)				ABC
455.750	50K00F3E	60	"	WRKT
455.850	50K00F3E	60	"	WRKT
457.975	50K00F3E	30	"	UPI

Updates, Corrections, Information:

Bill, NC-009, sends a news item regarding the North Carolina State Highway Patrol and the closing of the New Bern radio dispatch station. The New Bern dispatching duties were taken over by a remote base, controlled and operated by the NCSHP telecommunicators at the Williamson dispatch center effective midnight July 30th. The Williamston dispatch center will now be controlling about 140 NCSHP vehicles and covering about 2000 square miles of the State.

Robert, CA-OR-026, wants to make contact with any RCMA member who monitors Walt Disney World on a regular or simi regular basis. If any of you readers in Central Fla qualify, please drop Robert A. Stoffel, RCMA #CA-OR-026, 1337 West Avenue, Fullerton, CA 92633 a note!

Joe, MD-015, writes in telling of the amateur two meter repeater at Walt Disney World, said to be operating on 147.300 MHz, input up the standard 600 KHz on 147.900 MHz.

Steve, GA-053, writes requesting that anyone who has the EMS signals for the Richmond, Columbia county area, Richmond West 155.300 MHz, Kings 155.265 MHz, University 155.295 MHz, please send them in. Steve sent in a nice selection of frequencies and codes for the Greater Augusta area, which we will publish soon!

Upcoming Radio Shows and Events:

(* Indicates date based on last years event!)

November 4	Hamfest will be held in Concord, NC
November 10 & 11	The Annual Stone Mountain GA Hamfest. (A BIG one!)
November 10*	Hamfest, Tampa FL
November 17*	Hamfest, Vero Beach FL
November 24 & 25	Greater Greensboro NC Hamfest & swapfest. Held at the Franklin Blvd Armory on the eastside of Greensboro.
November 24 & 25	South Fla ARRL Section Convention and Hamfest in Clearwater FL
December 1 & 2	Annual Ft Lauderdale Hamfest

(Editor's note: Remember, these events do charge admission, but once inside, there are excellent buys of used scanners and receivers for hobby use! Monitor the local ham repeaters for directions being given hams, and you can usually find your way! We again thank the SERA and REPEATER JOURNAL for this information.)

FROM THE CAPTAIN'S DESK

Next month, the Public Safety Southeast will contain an index of all articles written during the past two years. The index will list the articles by subject, giving the issue(s) with coverage, and also a cross reference by issue, listing contents. I hope you will find this two year index useful. There are many issues older than two years which contain current material, however, you have to stop somewhere. This December index will give you a list of everything covered in Public Safety Southeast starting with January 1983.

The Associated Public Safety Communications Officers (APCO) has expressed concern that cordless phones are causing interference to the 911 emergency communications systems. Off hook or defective cordless phones are generating increasing numbers of signals to 911 answering terminals, resulting in limited access by actual callers with emergencies. APCO has urged the FCC to investigate the problem and offer a solution as soon as possible.

I urge buyers of the new Regency MX-7000 and HX-5000 scanners to send in reports on the units to Steve, Tech Topics, as soon as the buyer has a chance to offer a fair and reasonable judgement on the reception. Steve will print the reports as soon as they are received, I am sure.

This column is the result of effort extended by contributing members. I wish to thank all those who submitted material this month. If you live in the Public Safety Southeast area, please do your part and send in a list of what you listen to along with codes and signals. This column will not be here without your help. Thanks to those who helped make this edition possible! (73s, Bill)

PUBLIC SAFETY — SOUTH CENTRAL:

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details, and questions as follows — Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Texas:

Ken Pehl, 108 E. Centre St., Fredericksburg, Texas 78624.

Welcome to the November (?) column. I used a question mark because I am once again confused as to which month I am supposed to be in. So if this is November, then Happy Thanksgiving to one and all! I find it very difficult to get into the spirit of the appropriate season so far in advance, especially since it is near 100 degrees outside as I write this in late August. Well, enough about that. There is a lot of material to pass along so let's get moving. This month we finally present to you what has been long ago promised. The famous (?infamous) computerized roster from Ed, TX-45. So without further delay....

From ED, TX-45: The computer revolution continues! Ed sent me a copy of his computerized files and it is a dandy! Among many other things, Ed's files contain a county by county listing of only the County Sheriff Department channels that are known to be accurate and confirmed! That list follows. Ed requests all readers of this column to take notice and if their particular area is not listed to please write in so we can fill in the many missing blanks that exist. The reason for not filling in the listings from other frequency directories or other sources is so that these other resources' errors

are not compounded and spread further. Besides, Ed takes pride in his list as being original, not a "copy-cat".

April 1984

COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICES OF TEXAS

All Counties have common channel 3 154.950 and 4 155.370 unless noted:
Brackets indicate unconfirmed freq's.

	County	Ch. 1	Ch. 2	Ch. 5	Ch. 6	Ch. 7
1	Anderson	154.755	155.865			
2	Andrews	155.670	154.785			
3	Angelina	154.890	154.710			
4	Arkansas	155.250				
5	Archer					
6	Armstrong					
7	Atascosa	155.730				
8	Austin	154.815				
9	Bailey					
10	Bandera	155.610				
11	Bastrop	154.115				
12	Baylor					
13	Bee	154.740				
14	Bell	155.655				
15	Bexar	155.790	155.985 *	155.295	154.860	
16	Blanco	154.755				
17	Borden					
18	Bosque	155.250				
19	Bowie	154.815	154.845			
20	Brazoria	155.685				
21	Brazos	155.670				
22	Brewster					
23	Brisco					
24	Brooks	155.010				
25	Brown	155.550				
26	Burleson	155.535				
27	Burnet	154.785				
28	Caldwell	154.815				
29	Calhoun	[154.815]				
30	Callahan					
31	Cameron	155.550				
32	Camp	155.655				
33	Carson					
34	Cass	154.740				
35	Castro					
36	Chambers	155.805				
37	Cherokee	155.130	154.995	155.085		
38	Childress					
39	Clay					
40	Cochran					
41	Coke					
42	Coleman	[155.625]	[154.860]			
43	Collin	155.610	158.745			
44	Collingsworth					
45	Colorado	155.745				
46	Comal	155.595	155.190	156.000		
47	Comanche	155.520				
48	Concho	155.730				
49	Cooke	155.130				
50	Coryell	155.685				
51	Cottle					
52	Crane	155.565				
53	Crockett	155.670	154.725			
54	Crosby					
55	Culberson	154.950	155.655			
56	Dallam					
57	Dallas	155.670	155.985	155.250	154.955	
58	Dawson					
59	Deaf Smith	155.775				

Public Safety - South Central continued

	County	Ch. 1	Ch. 2	Ch. 5	Ch. 6	Ch. 7
60	Delta	155.625				
61	Denton	155.835				
62	De Witt	155.250				
63	Dickens					
64	Dimmit	155.790				
65	Donley					
66	Duval	155.535				
67	Eastland					
68	Ector	155.700				
69	Edwards					
70	Ellis	155.835				
71	El Paso	158.730	154.860			
72	Erath	[155.190]				
73	Falls	154.740				
74	Fannin	154.725				
75	Fayette	154.740				
76	Fischer					
77	Floyd					
78	Foard					
79	Ft. Bend	155.925	155.535	154.950	155.250	
80	Franklin	[155.520]				
81	Freestone	155.595	156.150			
82	Frio	155.685				
83	Gaines					
84	Galveston	155.565	154.875			
85	Garza					
86	Gillespie	155.730				
87	Glasscock					
88	Goliad	154.800				
89	Gonzales	155.790				
90	Gray					
91	Grayson	154.785				
92	Gregg	155.415	155.565			
93	Grimes	154.800				
94	Guadalupe	154.785	155.130			
95	Hale					
96	Hall					
97	Hamilton	155.595				
98	Hansford					
99	Hardeman					
100	Hardin	154.770				
101	Harris	154.890	153.920	153.995	155.070	154.725
102	Harrison	155.595	155.700			
103	Hartley					
104	Haskell					
105	Hays	155.865	155.130			
106	Hemphill					
107	Henderson	155.310	155.010			
108	Hidalgo	155.625				
109	Hill	155.550	154.830			
110	Hockley					
111	Hood	155.790				
112	Hopkins	155.130				
113	Houston	154.875				
114	Howard					
115	Hudspeth	155.730				
116	Hunt	155.835				
117	Hutchinson					
118	Irion					
119	Jack					
120	Jackson	154.785				
121	Jasper	154.725	154.860			
122	Jeff Davis					
123	Jefferson	460.275	460.350	[3] 460.225	[4] 460.500	
124	Jim Hogg	155.670				
125	Jim Wells	154.640				
126	Johnson	158.745				
127	Jones					
128	Karnes	154.875				
129	Kaufman	155.520				

Public Safety - South Central continued

	County	Ch. 1	Ch. 2	Ch. 5	Ch. 6	Ch. 7
130	Kendall	155.655				
131	Kenedy					
132	Kent					
133	Kerr	155.550				
134	Kimble	155.685				
135	King					
136	Kinney					
137	Kleberg	154.875				
138	Knox					
139	Lamar	155.685				
140	Lamb					
141	Lampasas	155.565				
142	La Salle	[155.565]				
143	Lavaca	154.860				
144	Lee	154.755				
145	Leon	155.490				
146	Liberty	155.835				
147	Limestone	155.010				
148	Lipscomb					
149	Live Oak	155.010				
150	Llano	154.815				
151	Loving	154.725				
152	Lubbock					
153	Lynn					
154	Mc Culloch	155.580				
155	Mc Lennan	154.875	155.730			
156	Mc Mullen	155.880				
157	Madison	154.725				
158	Marion	155.685				
159	Martin					
160	Mason	155.640				
161	Matagorda	154.740				
162	Maverick					
163	Medina	155.640				
164	Menard	155.565				
165	Midland					
166	Milam	155.595				
167	Mills	155.790				
168	Mitchell					
169	Montague					
170	Montgomery	155.085	154.965	155.985	155.250	
171	Moore					
172	Morris	154.875				
173	Motley					
174	Nacogdoches	154.830	154.770			
175	Navarro	155.130	155.565			
176	Newton	154.725	154.860			
177	Nolan					
178	Nueces	154.785				
179	Ochiltree					
180	Oldham	155.025				
181	Orange	460.275	460.350	³ 460.225	⁴ 460.200	
182	Palo Pinto	155.130				
183	Panola	155.070				
184	Parker	154.725				
185	Parmer					
186	Pecos	155.550	154.785			
187	Polk	154.785	154.845			
188	Potter	154.800	154.055			
189	Presidio					
190	Rains	154.860				
191	Randall	155.415				
192	Reagan					
193	Real					
194	Red River	155.700				
195	Reeves	155.610	154.770			
196	Refugio	155.595				
197	Roberts					
198	Robertson	155.580				
199	Rockwall	[155.865]				

Public Safety - South Central continued

	County	Ch. 1	Ch. 2	Ch. 5	Ch. 6	Ch. 7
200	Runnels					
201	Rusk	154.815	155.550			
202	Sabine	154.785				
203	San Augustine	154.800				
204	San Jacinto	154.845	154.445F			
205	San Patricio	155.550				
206	San Saba	155.700	154.845			
207	Schleicher	155.625				
208	Scurry					
209	Shackelford					
210	Shelby	154.875	154.845			
211	Sherman					
212	Smith	154.725				
213	Somerville	155.790				
214	Starr	155.700				
215	Stephens					
216	Sterling					
217	Stonewall					
218	Sutton	155.595				
219	Swisher	155.895				
220	Tarrant					
221	Taylor					
222	Terrell					
223	Terry					
224	Throckmorton					
225	Titus	154.755				
226	Tom Green					
227	Travis	154.085	153.935	154.845		
228	Trinity	154.815				
229	Tyler	154.755				
230	Upshur	155.790				
231	Upton	155.550				
232	Uvalde	155.790	155.700			
233	Val Verde	155.640				
234	Van Zandt	155.685				
235	Victoria					
236	Walker	155.895	155.730			
237	Waller	155.760				
238	Ward	155.790				
239	Washington	155.625				
240	Webb	155.700				
241	Wharton	155.805	154.115			
242	Wheeler					
243	Wichita					
244	Wilbarger					
245	Willacy	155.700				
246	Williamson	154.860				
247	Wilson	155.550				
248	Winkler					
249	Wise	158.805				
250	Wood	154.785				
251	Yoakum					
252	Young					
253	Zapata	155.550				
254	Zavala	155.595				

Now that is something to take pride in, Ed!! Keep up the good work, Ed. I will certainly pass along all updates that will hopefully come in as a result of this input.

From DAVID, TX-149: David, a very recent addition to our ranks, lives in Burleson, TX, near Ft Worth. David just recently started in this exciting hobby of ours and jumped right in to help clue us in on the activity in his area. Below is a representive sample of what he has already determined.

460.275 Dallas PD
460.175 " "
460.375 " "
460.425 Dallas PD
460.475 " "

Public Safety - South Central continued

155.280 Tarrant Co. Civil Defense
46.14 Fort Worth Fire Dept/ County Alarm
154.250 " " " " / County Alarm Dispatch
460.525 " " " " / Ch 1
460.550 " " " " / Ch 2 Primary ch
460.600 " " " " / Ch 3 Secondary ch
460.625 " " " " / Ch 4 Command ch
45.56 Fort Worth Equipment Service
45.52 " " Health Dept
451.150 " " Water Dept
47.42 American Natl. Red Cross
155.280 Hospitals
155.340 "
453.100 Burleson PD
46.10 Burleson FD
482.437 Arlington Fire Dept
453.500 Farmers Branch PD
482.4625 Everman local govt ch
483.575 Euless local govt ch

Thank you, David, for providing us with your information. We welcome you to our devoted group of monitoring nuts. We hope to have more information from you as you become even more acquainted with our many special interests. Again thanks.

From JACE, TX-134: Jace sent a list of active frequencies from near and around the Van Zandt County area.

155.685 VAN ZANDT CO. (154.770 input)

154.950 INNER CITY (CAR TO CAR)
155.370 INNER CITY (BASE TO BASE)
37.260 FIRE, EMERGENCY
155.460 HIGHWAY PATROL (BASE TO MOBILE)
154.680 HIGHWAY PATROL (MOBILE TO BASE)
155.310 HENDERSON CO. (EAST)
155.010 HENDERSON CO. (WEST)
155.610 ATHENS P.D.
154.400 ATHENS FIRE DEPT.
154.710 GUN BARREL CITY
154.740 CANEY CITY
155.175 EAST TEXAS AMBULANCE SERVICE
154.725 SMITH CO.
154.355 TYLER FIRE DEPT.
37.900 TYLER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
37.900 CIVIL DEFENSE
460.275 TYLER P.D.
460.350 TYLER P.D.
37.900 LINDALE FIRE DEPT.
155.730 LINDALE P.D.
155.835 HUNT CO
154.860 RAINS CO.
155.565 LONGVIEW
154.755 ANDERSON CO.
155.670 DALLAS CO.
155.985 DALLAS CO.
460.425 DALLAS P.D.
460.075 DALLAS P.D.
460.225 DALLAS P.D.
460.500 DALLAS P.D.
155.130 CHEROKEE CO.
155.970 CHEROKEE CO.
154.650 CHEROKEE CO.
155.130 HOPKINS CO.
154.650 RUSK CO.
155.970 RUSK TO JACKSONVILLE
154.815 RUSK CO.
155.850 RUSK CO.
154.740 MESQUITE P.D.
159.435 TEXAS FORESTRY SERVICE
155.835 ELLIS CO.

Public Safety - South Central continued

154.725	WEATHERFORD (PARKER CO.)
155.625	DELTA CO.
155.595	FREESTONE CO.
155.655	BELL CO.
154.890	ANGELINA CO. (LUFKIN)
155.685	CORYELL CO. (GATESVILLE)
155.790	UPSHUR CO.
155.790	HOOD CO.
155.790	SOMERVILLE CO. (GLEN ROSE P.D.)
154.725	CEDAR HILL P.D. (FLOYD CO.)
155.610	COLLIN CO.
155.340	COZBY GERMANY HOSPITAL (GRAND SALINE)
155.970	WOOD CO. CITIES
37.180	VARIOUS FIRE DEPT.
155.130	NAVARRO CO.
154.785	WOOD CO.
147.175	HAM RADIO
145.470	HAM
146.880	HAM WEATHER (DFW)
145.290	HAM WEATHER (CORSICANA)
146.640	HAM
146.520	HAM
147.795	HAM
146.940	HAM

152.030	MOBILE PHONES
152.060	PHONES
152.090	PHONES
152.120	PHONES
152.150	PHONES
152.180	PHONES
152.210	PHONES
47.180	HIGHWAY DEPT. (CANTON)
47.060	HWY. DEPT. (TYLER BASE)
162.475	WEATHER (TYLER)
162.400	WEATHER (DALLAS)
162.550	WEATHER (FT.WORTH)

Thanks, Jace, for this good roster from your area. It is lists like yours that make our newsletter of use and benefit to us all. Thanks again.

From FRANK, TX-098: Frank, a member from the Grapevine, TX area, reports in to answer a question that was brought up in the August column reference the 45.54 MHz activity that Brad (OH-138) has heard in the Ft Worth area. Frank advises 45.54 is used by the community of Southlake for their fire, emergency, police, and local govt communications. Callsign is KRO 300. In addition, the Southlake PD uses 453.600 for their dispatching operations.

Thank you, Frank, for sending us this note. This is what the column is all about -- relating some seemingly unimportant tidbit of info to another, which helps solve an unknown for someone. I might point out that the Southlake low band license is apparently expired since it is not shown in the recent Police Call.

And now it's already time to say good-bye for another month. Again I wish Happy Holidays to you and yours.

PUBLIC SAFETY — NORTH CENTRAL:

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details and questions as follows - Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, N. Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota:

Rudy Brockmueller, RR 2, Box 50, Freeman, SD 57029

Editor's Note: The centerfold this month is a Public Safety reader survey. While it was requested by the North Central Editor, all Public Safety readers are encouraged to fill it out and send to their regional Public Safety Editor.

Greetings! I certainly hope all of you are well prepared for cool autumn weather, because as I am writing this the temperature is 100 degrees! Hopefully when you read this, it is somewhat cooler and I will have made good progress with corn and soybean harvest.

The response has been great so far. Keep those cards and letters coming.

Once my harvest is over, I plan on completing my filing of past information from back issues as it pertains to our area. If there is anything you want to find, let me know. Don't forget a stamp! Most

of the time I will only be able to tell you where to find it, not a complete list of the info. Thus, I would encourage you to keep all your old copies. If you don't have a large amount of back issues, I will be able to suggest which copies will help you.

Now on to this month's contributions.

IOWA-

Des Moines

460.025 .....Police Channel (1)
460.325 .....Police Channel (2) Information
460.150 .....Police Channel (3) Detectives
460.400 .....Police Channel (4) Dispatch
460.225 .....Police Channel (5) Tactical
460.500 .....Police Channel (6) Vice

Des Moines Fire
460.575
460.600
460.625 - Dispatch

Polk County Sheriff
154.815 - Channel (1)
156.015
155.580 - Channel (2)
155.910
155.070
155.850
155.745 - Bailiff
156.090 - State Fair

Polk County Fire
154.310 - Saylorville, Pleasant Hill
154.115 - Johnston Fire
154.875 - Johnston PD
155.715 - Carlisle local government
154.280 - Mutual Aid Fire

West Des Moines
155.535
155.805
154.160 - Fire

City Government
155.100 - Dog Catcher
155.010
461.025 - School Board

Ankeny
460.275
154.310 - Fire
154.040

Clive
156.150
155.940 - Fire

Windsor Heights
158.820
158.730

Warren County
155.190 - (ops)
155.910 - Car Trans. for (2)
155.610 - (2)
155.850
154.370 - Fire
153.995

Highway Maintenance
159.180 - County
159.195 - County
158.880 - City
151.040 - County Secondary

Medical
155.220 - 8 Counties
155.340
155.280
155.400
155.175 - Life Flight
463.575 - Mercy Hospital

Iowa Highway Patrol
155.790 - LEA
155.430 - Car to Car
155.640 - Base Dispatch
155.505 - Aircraft #1 (speed)
155.445 - Aircraft #2
155.475 - Mutual Aid
155.850 - all counties
155.655 - N, E & SW
155.685 - N, E & SW
155.700 - NE, W & SE
155.565 - NE, W & SE
155.595 - Conservation
155.370 - Point to Point

Urbandale
154.250 - Fire
153.860 - Local Government
159.210

Norwalk
154.085

Weight Enforcement
155.970

Pleasant Hill
155.040
154.280 - Fire

Altoona
153.935
155.040

Dallas County
154.725
155.250
155.910
154.280

Adair County
154.725
155.910
154.280

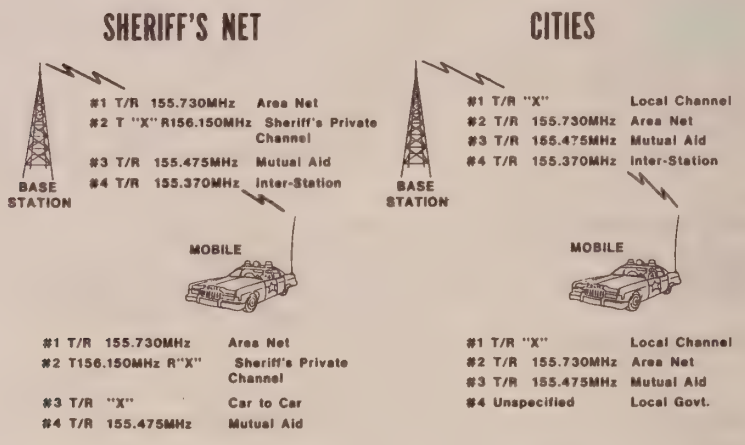
John R. Kidman, IA-023

MISSOURI-

In Missouri, as in most every state, cities and counties who request a new frequency or change in transmitter site must clear this through a "frequency coordinator". The coordinator will help find a frequency if you wish, and work with you on power output and tower height, although probably less than you request. In Missouri, coordinators try to construct systems in rural areas and rural counties around this frequency scheme. On the attached drawing marked "SHERIFF'S NET", you can see the suggested channel plan for county sheriff's departments. Channel X is a variable from county to county, but often is 155.730 Mhz. You can see that the sheriff's net frequency 155.730 Mhz. would be then paired with 156.150 Mhz. for local traffic, or switched to channel 1 for the 'area net', or coordination with other counties. The judicious use of tone coded squelch is also encouraged. Frequency 155.370 Mhz. is commonly known as 'Point to Point' around Missouri.

The drawing marked "CITIES" shows a similar channel plan for rural communities across Missouri. Again, in smaller cities, 155.730 Mhz. is often used as the variable channel X. Mutual Aid (155.475 Mhz.) is gaining wider acceptance in Missouri, and communications is now possible with each State Patrol troop headquarters and each mobile (Channel 2 on the 'extender' radio) of the State Patrol. The larger metropolitan counties and cities tend to disregard the channel plan although the same frequencies are generally present. This is an aid to knowing 'what channel 3 is' when travelling through the state. Why not send in the channels used in your area?

Dr. M. DelFontaine, MO-092


SHERIFF'S NET
BASE STATION
#1 T/R 155.730MHz Area Net
#2 T "X" R156.150MHz Sheriff's Private Channel
#3 T/R 155.475MHz Mutual Aid
#4 T/R 155.370MHz Inter-Station
MOBILE
#1 T/R 155.730MHz Area Net
#2 T156.150MHz R"X" Sheriff's Private Channel
#3 T/R "X" Car to Car
#4 T/R 155.475MHz Mutual Aid
CITIES
BASE STATION
#1 T/R "X" Local Channel
#2 T/R 155.730MHz Area Net
#3 T/R 155.475MHz Mutual Aid
#4 T/R 155.370MHz Inter-Station
MOBILE
#1 T/R "X" Local Channel
#2 T/R 155.730MHz Area Net
#3 T/R 155.475MHz Mutual Aid
#4 Unspecified Local Govt.

Transmit & receive frequencies used by counties. Transmit & receive frequencies used by cities.

PUBLIC SAFETY — GREAT LAKES:

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details, and questions as follows — Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, and Ohio:

Jack Waterman, 466 Kings Way, Mundelein, IL 60060

Hi! Welcome to Great Lakes/Public Safety for November, 1984. The mail has been nothing short of fantastic ever since I told Ginny I'd like to have the Column and she and Carol said "OK." Letters this month from LARRY [MI-001], JOHN [IL-012], MICHAEL [IL-014], RON [IL-009], CHARLES [MO-017], BOB [OH-157], LARRY [WI-005], KEVIN [IL-274], PHIL [MI-130], and Dave Marshall, President of the All Ohio Scanner Club. Dave kindly provided permission for me to reprint material from the AOSC newsletter. Do you other editors do this well every month??

I've received the September edition of our own Newsletter by now, and I see that my name and address have been added to the column head; so there's no need to repeat it this month. By the way, I guess I left those of you who are interested in the personal side "hanging" last month when I failed to report on the arrival of "number four." REBECCA ELAINE arrived July 23, weighing in at eight pounds even. Becky and Debby ("Mom") are both fine.

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT - Last month I promised you an update on CFD radio signatures. They appeared in the Newsletter some time ago, but I received a new version, dated April 10, 1984, from MICHAEL [IL-014] this month. Those of you who monitor CFD regularly know that any unit other than an engine, truck, or ambulance has a radio signature; knowing these is a big help. Here's the update:

2-1-1	Englewood Fire Alarm
2-1-2	Main Fire Alarm
2-1-3	Fire Commissioner (currently Louis T. Galante)
2-1-4	First Deputy Commissioner
2-1-5	Deputy Fire Commissioner, Bureau of Fire Suppression & Rescue
2-1-6	Deputy Fire Commissioner, Bureau of Fire Prevention
2-1-7	Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Department Inspector
2-1-8	Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Support Services
2-1-9	Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services
2-1-10	Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Fire Suppression & Rescue
2-1-11	District Chief - District 1
2-1-12	District Chief - District 2
2-1-13	District Chief - District 3
2-1-14	District Chief - District 4
2-1-15	District Chief - District 5
2-1-16	District Chief - District 6
2-1-17	Director, Division of Training
2-1-18	Director, Division of Apparatus Equipment and Supplies
2-1-19	Director, Division of Personnel
2-1-20	Director, Division of Fire Communications
2-1-21	Executive Assistant to the Fire Commissioner
2-1-22	Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Labor Relations
2-1-23	Deputy Commissioner Ombudsman Program
2-2-1	Deputy District Chief - District 1
2-2-2	Deputy District Chief - District 2
2-2-3	Deputy District Chief - District 3
2-2-4	Deputy District Chief - District 4
2-2-5	Deputy District Chief - District 5
2-2-6	Deputy District Chief - District 6
2-3-1 to 2-3-10	Battalion Chiefs 1 to 10
2-4-1 to 2-4-10	Battalion Chiefs 11 to 20
2-5-1 to 2-5-4	Battalion Chiefs 21-24
2-7-1 2-7-2 2-7-3	Command Vans (see September Public Safety/Great Lakes)
3-1-1 to 3-7-3	Ladder Companies 1 through 63 - radio signatures seldom (never?) used
4-1-1	Chaplain: Catholic
4-1-2	Chaplain: Protestant
4-1-3	Chaplain: Jewish
4-1-4	Department Physician
4-1-5	Director, Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Services
4-1-6	Employee Relations Officer
4-1-7	Director, Public & Internal Information
4-1-8	Assistant Director, Public & Internal Information
4-1-9	Deputy District Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention
4-1-10	Chief Paramedic
4-1-11	Assistant Chief Paramedic: Administration Group
4-1-12	Assistant Chief Paramedic: Field Group North
4-1-13	Assistant Chief Paramedic: Field Group South
4-2-1	Chief Dispatcher
4-2-2	Assistant Chief Dispatcher
4-2-3	Training Officer
4-2-4	
4-2-5	Foreman, Communications Maintenance and Repair
4-2-6	Communications Maintenance & Repair

Public Safety - Great Lakes continued

4-2-7	Communicatuons Maintenance & Repair
4-2-8	E.W.&C. Radio Repair
4-2-9	E.W.&C. Radio Repair
4-3-1	Mayor of Chicago
4-3-2	Mayor Escort Car
4-3-3	Mayor Escort Car
4-3-4	Commissioner, Department of Streets and Sanitation
4-3-5	Commissioner, Department of Health
4-3-6	Commissioner, Department of Water
4-3-7	Commissioner, Department of Sewers
4-3-8	Chairman, Police & Fire Committee
4-3-9	Mayor's Mobile Office
4-4-0	Mayor's Chief of Staff
4-4-1	EMS District Officer: District 1
4-4-2	EMS District Officer: District 2
4-4-3	EMS District Officer: District 3
4-4-4	EMS District Officer: District 4
4-4-5	EMS District Officer: District 5
4-4-6	EMS District Officer: District 6
4-4-7	EMS District Officer: Headquarters
4-4-8	EMS District Officer: Headquarters
4-5-1	EMS District Field Officer: District 1
4-5-2	EMS District Field Officer: District 2
4-5-3	EMS District Field Officer: District 3
4-5-4	EMS District Field Officer: District 4
4-5-5	EMS District Field Officer: District 5
4-5-6	EMS District Ffeld Officer: District 6
4-6-1	Director, Office of Fire Investigations
4-6-2	Assistant Director, Office of Fire Investigations
4-6-3	Investigator (24 hour)
4-6-4	Investigator (unmarked car)
4-6-5	Investigator (unmarked car)
4-7-1	Crane/wrecker
4-7-2	Medical/triage van
4-7-3	Air compressor
4-7-4	Equipment van
4-7-5	Hazardous materials van
4-7-6	Deputy Chief, Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Services
4-7-7	
4-7-8	Chief Supervisor, EPDS
4-7-9	Duty Officer, EPDS
4-8-1	Director, Inspections & Auditing
4-8-2	Assistant Director, Inspections & Auditing
4-8-3	Assistant Director of Training
4-8-4	Assistant Director of Personnel
4-8-5	Assistant Director of Employee Relations
4-8-6	Administrative Assistant (Operations)
4-8-7	Director of Records
4-8-8	Building Maintenance Vehicle
4-9-1	Commanding Officer, Educational technology
4-9-2	Photo Unit 1
4-9-3	Photo Unit 2
4-9-5	Fire Prevention Engineer
4-9-6	Fire Prevention Engineer
5-1-1	Commanding Officer: Hazardous Materials
5-1-2	Haz Mat Unit 1
5-1-3	Haz Mat Unit 2
6-1-1	Hose Wagon
1-5-1	Mini Pumper, O'Hare Field
6-2-1	Dry Chemical Unit - Meigs Field
6-2-2	Dry Chemical Unit - Midway Airport

Public Safety - Great Lakes continued

6-2-3 Dry Chemical Unit - Meigs Field
6-2-4 Dry Chemical Unit - Engine 79's quarters
6-2-5 Dry Chemical Unit - Engine 80's quarters
6-2-6 Dry Chemical Unit - Engine 14's quarters
6-3-1 Dry Chemical Unit - Engine 34's quarters
6-3-2 Dry Chemical Unit - O'Hare Field (crash 1)
6-3-3 Dry Chemical Unit - Engine 14's quarters
6-3-4 Dry Chemical Unit - O'Hare Field (strwy crash 2)
6-3-5 Dry Chemical Unit - O'Hare Field (strwy crash 1)
6-3-6 Dry Chemical Unit - Meigs Field
6-3-7 Dry Chemical Unit - Midway Airport
6-3-8 Dry Chemical Unit - Engine 80's quarters

6-4-1 Commanding Officer: Air Mask Service
6-4-2 Air Mask Service Unit 2
6-4-3 Air Mask Service Unit 3

6-5-1 Crash Truck: O'Hare Field (backup)
6-5-2 Crash Truck: Midway Airport
6-5-3 Crash Truck: O'Hare Field (crash 3)
6-5-4 Crash Truck: O'Hare Field (crash 2)

6-5-5 Crash Truck: O'Hare Field (crash 1)
6-5-6 Crash Truck: O'Hare Field (crash 2)
6-5-7 Crash Truck: O'Hare Field (crash 3)
6-5-8 Crash Truck: O'Hare Field (crash 1)
6-5-9 Crash Truck: Midway Airport
6-5-10 Crash Truck: O'Hare Field (backup)

6-6-7 Snorkel, O'Hare Field (crash 2)

6-7-1 Deluge Unit, Engine 1
6-7-2
6-7-3 Deluge Unit, Engine 83
6-7-4
6-7-6 Deluge Unit, Engine 81

6-8-0 Commander, Air/Sea Rescue
6-8-1 Helicopter 1
6-8-2 Helicopter 2
6-8-3 Helicopter 3
6-8-4 Sea Rescue Unit 4
6-8-5 Sea Rescue Unit 5
6-8-6
6-8-7 Sea Rescue Truck (Meigs)

7-1-2 Assistant Director, Div of Apparatus Maintenance, Equipment & Supplies
7-1-3 Supervising Engineer
7-1-4 General Shop Foreman
7-1-5
7-1-6
7-1-7
7-1-8

7-2-1 Fuel Truck 1
7-2-2 Fuel Truck 2
7-2-3 Fuel Truck 3

7-3-1 Electrician, North
7-3-2 Electrician, South

7-4-1 Mechanic, North
7-4-2 Mechanic, South
7-4-3 Mechanic, Marine
7-4-4 Mechanic, City-wide
7-4-5 Mechanic, O'Hare Field
7-4-6 Automotive Tester

7-5-1 Department Messenger
7-5-2 Tow Truck, large
7-5-3 Mobile Lube Truck
7-5-4

7-5-5	Ladder Delivery Truck
7-5-6	Tire Truck
7-5-7	Hot Start Vehicle
7-5-8	Tow Truck, small
7-6-1	Oxygen Delivery Truck
7-6-2	
7-6-3	Parts Truck
7-6-4	Supply Truck
7-6-5	Supply Truck
8-1-1 to 8-6-10	Ambulance Companies 1 to 60
8-7-1	Paramedic Cycle 1
8-7-2	Paramedic Cycle 2
8-7-5	Critical Care Van
8-7-6	Special Detail Ambulance
8-9-1	O'Hare Field Terminal Mini Ambulance
8-9-2	O'Hare Field Terminal Mini Ambulance
9-1-1	Light Wagon 1
9-1-2	Light Wagon 2
9-1-3	Light Wagon 3
9-1-4	Light Wagon 4
9-1-5	Light Wagon 5
9-1-6	Light Wagon 6
9-2-1	Smoke Ejector 1
9-2-2	Smoke Ejector 2
UNIT 400	Canteen Supervisor
UNIT 401	First Deputy Canteen Supervisor
UNIT 402	Second Deputy Canteen Supervisor
UNIT 406	American Red Cross

—

MICHAEL also sent along some information on Chicago Police Department Summer Mobile Force and CPD Marine Units. The Summer Mobile Force, with radio call numbers in the 4100 series, is deployed out of the police academy at Jackson and Racine, in Chicago. The force was established to add manpower throughout the city and to provide the ability to group together in case of a situation calling for large numbers of policemen. Although they do not work a District like beat cars, they do respond to calls for crimes in progress via City-Wide alerts. Other duties include serving warrants, aiding District cars, and making traffic stops. Listen for the 4100 series on District radios (Zones 1 thru 13), or on the City-Wides.

If you're interested in the Marine Units, listen for M-1 thru M-6 on 154.830 mHz. MICHAEL reports that this freq is used for the marine equivalent of a "car-to-car" channel. You'll probably only hear them if you're in the city, relatively near the lakeshore, however, as this is not a repeaterized frequency. Otherwise, the standard operating channel for CPD Marine Units is Citywide 2: 460.175 mHz (R-out).

I'm still holding an updated location list of CFD ambulances from MICHAEL. I'll run that next month along with anything new from the CPD radio signatures list he provided. Thanks, Mike, for your constant help. I really appreciate your contributions.

—

MICHIGAN Another regular and dependable contributor to the Column is JOHN [IL-012], our former editor. He sent the following "Vacation Observations."

While visiting fellow club member LARRY [MI-001] up at his summer home in the "thumb" area of N.E. lower Michigan, I was able to determine the main dispatch freq's for several county Sheriff's Depts. They are as follows:

Huron SD	39.68 R-out	39.26 In
Tuscola SD	39.54 Base	39.66 Mobile
Iosco SD	39.64 Base	39.74 Mobile (also Alcona SD)
Arenac SD	39.92 Base	39.70 Mobile (also Gladioln SD)
Lapeer SD	39.88 R-out	39.20 In

All law enforcement bases and mobiles, as well as most ambulances, are equipped with (e/w) the intersystem freq 39.82. Very little activity was noted on the marine freq of 39.14. Outside of a couple of test transmissions, no activity of any type was noted on the statewide MEPS freq 155.865. Most law enforcement vehicles are e/w low band and CB radios only. Contact with most MSP posts is made via the 39.82 - 42.58 crossband system. Exception: MSP Station 30 in nearby Bay City does have and does use 39.82.

I now turn my attention [this is John writing, of course] to the Michigan State Police. This contribution supplements the material that appeared in previous RCMA Newsletters while I served as PS/GL editor.

1. I've been able to monitor traffic coming from all the posts in the lower penninsula with the exception of Post 45 at Jonesville. The repeater outline that was previously contributed is only slowly being phased in, as the vast majority of posts are still using the statewide 42.58 base/42.74 mobile pair for dispatch purposes. Noteable exceptions are:

a) 42.58 simplex	Post 24 - New Baltimore
b) 42.68 simplex	Post 44 - Blissfield (surprise)
c) 42.94 R-out 42.30 in	Post 11 - Lansing
	Post 27 - Pontiac
	Post 55 - South Haven
d) 42.64 R-out 42.18 in	Post 12 - Brighton
	Post 29 - Detroit
	Post 54 - New Buffalo
	Post 57 - Benton Harbor
	Post 64 - Grand Haven
e) 42.68 R-out 42.24 in	Post 21 - Northville
	Post 23 - St. Clair
f) 42.86 R-out 42.28 in	Post 26 - Ypsilanti
g) 42.02 R-out 42.80 in	Post 29 - Detroit
	Post 56 - Wayland and Hastings

General HQ East Lansing was found to be using the statewide pair, IDing only as "Dispatch."

2. All weigh scales in the state are licensed to operate on 42.58 either individually or by using the statewide KQA 931 callsign. I've heard the New Buffalo scale, located on eastbound I-94 just inside the state line IDing as KQA 931.

3. It appears that a 4 channel configuration is in use by both bases and mobiles:

CH 1	42.58 b /42.74 m Disptach
CH 2	42.58 b /42.58 m Car-to-car, Post-to-post, car-to-post, post-to-car
CH 3	Functional repeater set-up, when installed & in use [see above]
CH 4	It appears that 42.48 will eventually be installed statewide in all bases and mobiles as a tactical freq. Posts in Area 5 use it as an intersystem freq. I've also observed Posts 62 and 76 use it for intersystem purposes.

4. Mobile extenders are in use in some areas - primarily in the southern and western areas of the lower penninsula. The 154.695 freq is in use for this purpose. MSP cars in the area where I vacationed have low band and CB radios only.

I have not been able to hear any regular MSP traffic from the upper penninsula lately - outside of a couple of weird skip openings a while back. It appears that most Posts use the statewide freq pair (42.58 b/42.74 m) for dispatch purposes. Use of other freqs, mobile extenders, etc are unknown. Maybe one or more of the club members up in the "U.P." can shed some light on this.

As law enforcement and other radio traffic is not that plentiful in the area where I vacationed, Larry advises that marine and UHF military aircraft radio traffic is much more in abundance. With the proper freqs and radio equipment, one can get an earful - as I did! It made for some .....Happy Monitoring!

It's nice to see JOHN's familiar sign-off in the column once again. Thanks for that very complete review of an area we don't hear too much about.

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MORE MICHIGAN I received several very detailed lists from PHIL [MI-130]. I appreciate them all the more (as I'm sure you will) because our Uncle Samuel lost them the first time around. Explanations of the Macomb County Fire Departments'

numbering scheme, freqs, and call letters are next, followed by insight into the Macomb County Medical Communications system (MED COMM). PHIL also sent data on Warren Police and Fire, and Centerline Fire and Police, including maps, which I'll run next month.

Macomb County Fire Departments all use a common freq: 154.130 mHz. PHIL has provided station numbers, locations, and call signs for the departments in the county. Three cities marked with asterisks use UHF freqs for primary operations and 154.130 for mutual aid; their primary freqs are shown also.

Station Numbers	Location	Call Sign	*Primary Freq
100, 200	Harrison Township	KTI-616	
110	Macomb County Sheriff	KQF-277	
120, 220, 320	Clinton Township	KQF-484	
130	East Detroit	KQD-789	
140	Utica	KQE-449	
150	Mt Clemmens	KQB-945	
160, 260, 360	St Clair Shores	KQD-450	
170, 270	Roseville	KQD-401	
180	Centerline	KQG-390	
190 thru 690	Warren*	KQD-459	*453.450
310	Ray Township	KYX-277	
500, 600	New Haven	KQF-922	
540, 640, 740	Shelby Township	KQI-288	
550, 650	Macomb Township*	KQF-864	*460.575
570	Fraser	KQG-867	
580 thru 880	Sterling Heights*	KSZ-435	*460.625
610	Armada	KLS-499	
530, 630	Chesterfield Township	KQG-391/KWI-602	
660	Romeo Village	KCS-990	
700	Bruce Township	KWX-428	
810, 910	New Baltimore	KTI-584	
860, 960	Washington Township	KCO-342	

Macomb County Emergency Medical Services: radio communications between hospitals and ambulances take place on five of the ten UHF MED channels and on four VHF channels, according to PHIL. MED 1, Med 3, MED 6, MED 8, and MED 9 (dispatch) are used here, the other MED channels are used in nearby Oakland County. The MED channels are used by departments south of Hall Road, while the VHF freqs are used by departments north of Hall Road. Here are the details:

Ambulance Numbers	Department	UHF/VHF
196, 496, 596	Warren Township Fire	UHF
596, 646	Shelby Township Fire	UHF
106, 206	Harrison Township Fire	UHF
33, 37, 38	Universal Ambulance Co.	UHF
13, 16, 17, 18, 19	Ruehles Ambulance Co.	UHF
706, 806	Bruce Township Fire	VHF
666	Romeo Fire	VHF
866, 966	Washington Township Fire	VHF
616	Armada Fire	VHF
211, 212	Richmond/Lenox Area Amb	VHF

VHF freqs used	Purpose
155.175	Dispatch for Richmond/Lenox Area Ambulance
155.280	F-2 for ambulances north of Hall Road
155.340	F-1 for contact between hospital and ambulance
155.400	Intersystem communications with Oakland, St Clair

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OHIO CHECKS IN! I guess my complaining finally got thru to some of you. This month's mail brought a nice letter from BOB [OH-157] with two lists of confirmed freq's he monitors. I'll run one this month and save the other so we can feature Ohio two months in a row!

460.600	Springfield Fire Dispatch
154.370	Springfield Fire F-1
154.010	Springfield Fire repeater in
155.340	Hospitals/Paramedics (HEAR)

Public Safety - Great Lakes continued

154.220	Clark County Fire
154.160	Mad River Township (Enon) - Bethel Township Fire
154.070	Pike Township (North Hampton) Fire
153.950	German Township (Tremont City) Fire
33.98	Urbana Fire
154.280	Intercity Fire
154.205	Fairborn Fire
154.430	Dayton Fire F-1
154.325	Wayne & Washington Township Fire (Montgomery County)
155.775	Xenia Fire (and other city dept's)
154.130	Madison, Randolph, Harrison Twshp., Moraine, Trotwood, Englewood Fire
154.400	Huber Heights Fire
154.310	Columbus Fire F-1
33.86	Madison & Franklin County Fire
46.42	Mad River Township Fire (Dayton)
159.090	Springfield Police F-1
154.770	Springfield Police
155.845	Springfield Police
155.370	Intercity Police ("Point" nationwide)
154.875	Clark County Sheriff
154.355	Bellefontaine, Logan County, West Liberty, Urbana Fire
154.190	Miami County Fire
154.890	Champaign County Fire
162.550	Columbus & Cincinnati Weather
46.18	Beavercreek Fire
162.475	Dayton Weather

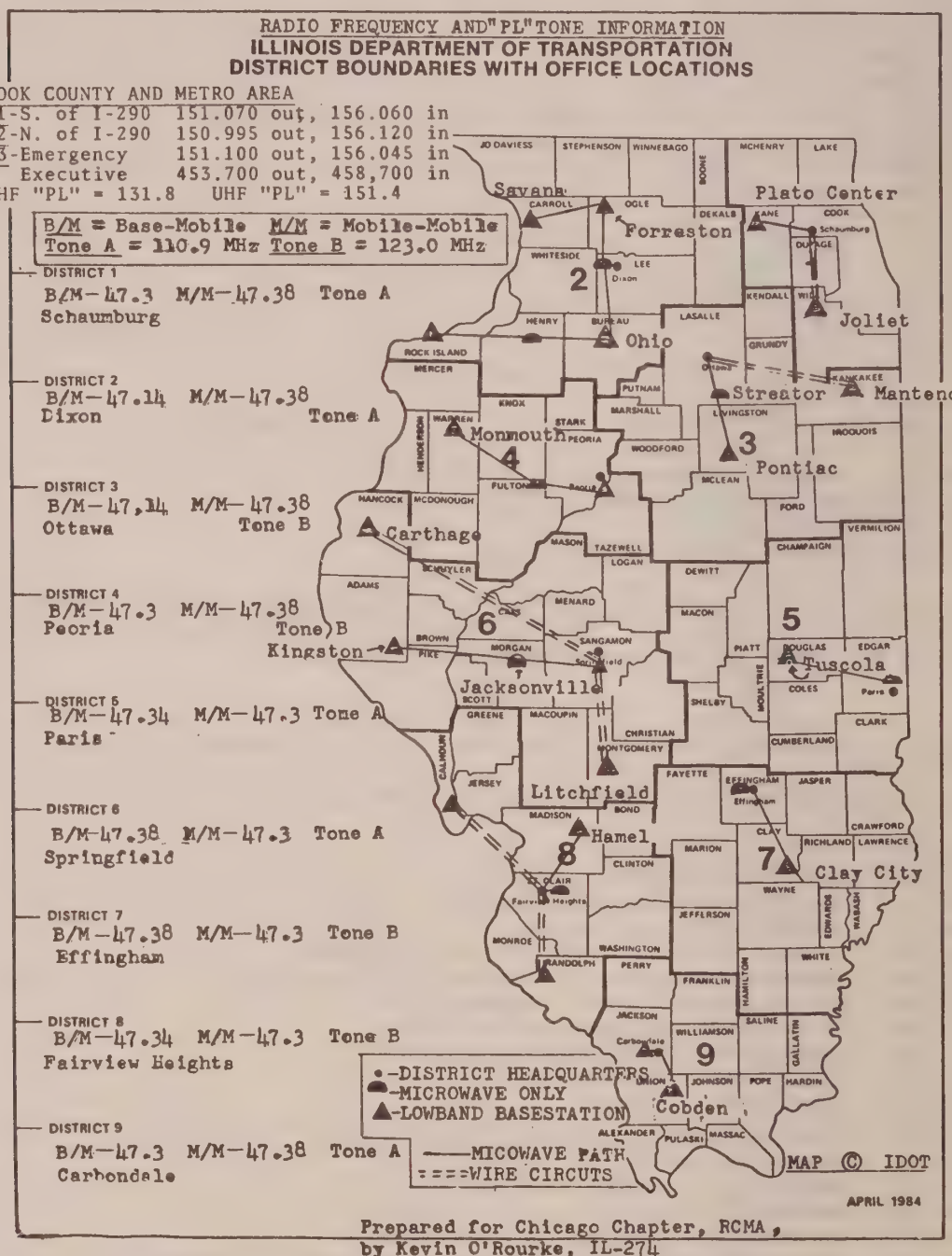
Thanks, BOB, for a very well put together list. It's good to see that you have the good taste to listen mostly to the FIRE service. (I'm not prejudiced at all...) Check here next month for BOB's second confirmed freq list.

WISCONSIN The following extensive list of new freqs for Wisconsin was submitted by LARRY [WI-005]. He didn't say where he gets his inside information, but it's obviously a valuable source! Watch for these additions:

856.2625	Racine DPW (R-out)
811.2625	Racine DPW (R-in)
45.88	Cedarburg FD - mutual aid channel
46.30	Hustisford VFD - fireground
154.250	Little Chute FD - county wide fire dispatch
453.700	Waterford PD (R-out) - dispatch and talk-around
453.050	Waterford PD - car to car channel
46.30	Saukville FD - fireground
154.250	Seymour FD - county wide FD channel
453.400	Seymour PD - dispatch
155.370	Seymour PD - "point"
155.520	Waukesha PD (R-out) - dispatch and repeater talk-around
154.710	Waukesha PD (R-in) - dispatch
156.150	Waukesha PD - car to car channel
155.370	Waukesha PD - "point"
155.475	Waukesha PD - NLEEF
153.740	Cashton FD - repeater input to Monroe County FD channel
"	Kendall FD - " " " " " " "
"	Norwalk FD - " " " " " " "
"	Wilton FD - " " " " " " "
155.145	Jefferson City PD - Jefferson County Emergency Govt channel
154.400	Ashland FD - Dispatch
154.295	Ashland FD - state wide mutual aid channel
156.210	Tomahawk PD - dispatch
155.730	Sparta PD - dispatch
154.025	Polk County Sheriff (R-out) - dispatch and repeater talk-around
156.015	Polk County Sheriff (R-in) - dispatch
154.295	Calumet County FD - state wide mutual aid channel
154.205	North Lake FD - fireground

That's only half the list, faithful readers! I'll run the second half of LARRY's list next month, too. (I'm taking the advice of several former and current column editors never to run everything I've received every month, but to hold a few contributions to cover lean times that might follow. Let's prove them wrong so I can quit acting like a squirrel - keep the letters coming!)

ILLINOIS We've had the freqs used by Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) run once or twice in the past. This month we have a map showing district boundaries, freqs, and PL tones. Thanks to KEVIN [IL-274] for this contribution.



CONFIRMATION! Yes, it's confirmed! Some of you actually read and respond to my requests. RON [IL-009] sent along frequencies for Commonwealth Edison and Northern Illinois Gas Co after reading my September suggestion.

Commonwealth Edison Dispatch	153.695
Commonwealth Edison Mobiles	153.455
Commonwealth Edison Emergency	153.590
Northern Illinois Gas Co	456.225

DENNY, our Federal/Military Editor, also sent a map showing Comm Ed freqs for the Chicago area. I'm having a little trouble getting it to reproduce, but I did want to acknowledge receiving it, here. DENNY also sent another map you're going to love, but you'll have to wait for that until next month.

Back to RON, who also provided this info:

Statesville Prison (Joliet) Guards	154.115
Statesville Prison Intersystem	453.875

Public Safety - Great Lakes continued

Will County Sheriff Dispatch	39.62
Will County Sheriff Mobiles	39.66
Local Ham Repeaters	146.820
	147.300

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NEXT MONTH: ILLINOIS DEPT OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS II
Also, the balance of the lists started this month and all the other goodies I know are going to arrive.

That's it for this time. No question box this month, although that seems to have worked already. How about submitting some questions of your own - we can make this Column even more of an info exchange. Meanwhile, get back to the scanner and remember the motto:

TRACK 'EM DOWN WRITE 'EM UP SEND 'EM IN !!

Best regards (don't eat too much turkey),

Jack

PUBLIC SAFETY — NORTH EAST:

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details, and questions as follows — New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia:

Richard Barnett, P.O. Box 428, Newton Highlands, MA 02161.

Greetings once again from the Northeast. Just to let you know, the column has been getting a little bit short because input is down quite a bit. This is usually the case during the summer months, but please turn the trend around by sending in some good data. We received an excellent report on the Philadelphia police system which was developed only through a keen ear to the goings on of the Philly police. It goes to show that you don't always have to send in frequency information to make a good report for this or any column.

I have received recently some reports from members which include only frequency information, and very basic information at that. In other words, such items as, "Newton Police 470.8375, Fire 483.4625." Sometimes it comes with a call sign and sometimes not. I'm not criticizing this work, only saying that it really isn't all that relevant to the cause here as it is data which is readily available in a Police Call or other source. It just doesn't tell about how operations are conducted on the radio, list any codes or unit designators, talk about how area towns are tied into this town's communications system, etc. I appreciate the effort that went into compiling these frequency reports, and if the different authors could fill in some explanatory information to go along with the numbers, I will certainly have their reports printed.

A couple of notes on Massachusetts monitoring: the state police have just instituted unmarked cruisers across the state to patrol for speeders. And, according to a news story just before the Labor Day weekend, the state police here also now use helicopters and an airplane to track for speeders. "Team 55" speed trap units can be heard on any frequency used by MSP, but you will usually find them on either 42.380, 42.420, 42.540 or 42.460.

I believe I have mentioned this before, but for you buffs in Massachusetts who haven't heard (and I recently discovered that there were many), perhaps the BEST frequency in the state to monitor during almost any sort of emergency is 145.230, the Red Cross Amateur Network which is based in Boston. It is just fantastic to listen to as you'll hear just about everything there is to know about any emergency situation such as conditions at the scene, injuries, etc. Don't leave this out of your program! If anyone knows of other such important channels (#1 in their region or state) or Red Cross ham nets, please write in with the info.

Till next time.

CITY OF MOUNT VERNON (NY) POLICE 10-CODES

10-2	Personal	10-52	Aided case
10-3	Enroute	10-53	Dog bite
10-4	Acknowledgement	10-54	Condition corrected
10-5	Repeat message	10-55	Detail
10-6	Stand by	10-56	D.O.A.
10-7	On the air	10-57	D.W.I.
10-8	In service	10-58	Tree down
10-9	Verify call	10-59	Wire down
10-10	Fight, disturbance, etc.	10-60	Traffic detail
10-11	Weapons involved	10-61	Escort
10-12	Dispute	10-62	Traffic concition
10-14	Time check	10-63	Parking complaint
10-15	On the scene	10-64	Suspicious vehicle
10-16	Disregard	10-65	Holdup alarm
10-17	Expedite assignment	10-66	Burglar alarm
10-20	Location	10-67	Unruly group
10-21	Call _____	10-68	Juvenile complaint
10-22	Report to _____	10-70	Fire alarm
10-23	Service vehicle	10-72	Minor fire
10-24	Acknowledged	10-73	Rescue responding
10-25	Out of service	10-74	Request Arson Squad
10-26	Personal relief	10-75	Working fire
10-28	MV listing	10-80	Request Con Edison
10-30	Robbery in progress	10-81	Request telephone company
10-31	Burglary in progress	10-82	Request ambulance
10-32	Larceny in progress	10-83	Request contract wrecker
10-33	Officer needs assistance	10-84	Request next due wrecker
10-34	MV stop	10-85	Request additional unit
10-35	Holding subject	10-86	Request Dept. of Public Works
10-36	Assault in progress	10-87	Request Dog Warden
10-37	Enroute with prisoner	10-88	Notify owner
10-38	Trouble at headquarters	10-90	Call unfounded
10-40	Robbery (past)	10-91	Gone on arrival
10-41	Burglary (past)	10-92	Summons issued
10-42	Larceny (past)	10-93	Report made
10-43	Property damage	10-94	Accident report made
10-44	Request to talk	10-95	Referred to court
10-45	Shoplifter	10-96	Referred to Youth Bureau
10-46	Assault (past)	10-97	Referred to Detective Bureau
10-50	Accident (PD)		
10-51	Accident (PI)		

New Jersey

From Luis (NJ-191): -Newark Police Department-

Frequency	Channel	Description
460.125	1	North & West Districts Dispatch
460.175	2	North & West Districts Information
460.150	3	South & East Districts Dispatch
460.200	4	South & East Districts Information
460.400	5	Detectives, Research, Information
460.475	6	Detectives, Tactical, S.W.A.T.
460.525	7	Detectives, Surveillance channel 2
460.550	8	Detectives, Surveillance channel 1
460.600	9	Detectives, Surveillance channel 3
462.950	10	Emergency Services
462.975	11	Emergency Services
462.925	12	Emergency Services

Unit Designators

1-99	Emergency Bureau and Vehicle Maintenance		
100-199	Detectives (unmarked)		
200-299	North District radio cars	400-499	West District radio cars
200	North District Captain	400	West District captain
202	North District Seargant	402	West District seargant
300-399	East District radio cars	500-599	South District radio cars
300	East District Captain	500	South District Captain
302	East District Seargant	502	South District Seargant

600-699 Detectives, Tactical units
700-799 Housing Police
800-899 Traffic Bureau

Command Locations

North District -1 Lincoln Avenue
West District -10 17th Street
South District -254 West Bigelow St.
East District -649 Market Street
Headquarters -31 Green Street
Emergency Bureau -77 Academy Street
Traffic Bureau -441 Broadway

Radio Codes

00	Give aid	42	Report to headquarter
01	Get information	44	Lunch
02	Transportation	50	Injured person
05	Report submitted	52	Mental
06	Suicide	55	Assist officer
08	Rape	60	Alarm
10	Robbery	70	Suspect
11	Mugging	71	Stolen auto
12	Fight	72	Wanted person
13	Shooting	73	Suspect caught
14	Stabbing	80-2	Illgally parked cars
15	Assault	83	Fight
22	Breaking & entering	90	Dispute
25	Malicious mischief	91	Dispute -arms involved
41	Call command by phone	92	S.O.S. call

(All calls are preceeded with the numbers 0-5 depending on the urgency. 0=least)

Pennsylvania

From Howard Rabinowitz - Philadelphia Police Updates:

* In 1972, the Fairmount Park Police merged with the PPD, and the 93rd and the 94th districts were abolished. The 90th and the 92nd are now the park division.

* AID cars go up to 14 to the best of my knowledge.

* CI-1 : Chief Inspector
* CI-2, CI-3 : Inspectors
* CI-4, CI-5, CI-6 : Captains
* CI-7 : Lieutenant
* marked cars go up to 9

* There exists no Southwest or North detective divisions. Philadelphia has nine patrol divisions, plus the park division, and seven detective divisions. Southwest falls under West, and North falls under Northwest. (That is probably why you do not have an address listed for either.)

* I units are inspectors and staff inspectors. I believe the cutoff line is at 50. I have heard as high as 111.

* R10 is the sick and injured transfer.

* Anti-Crime units (ACT) are strictly W100 units with 128 being the highest number I have ever heard.

* Effective March 1, 1984, the 0 Series, or the intelligence and organized crime units were abolished. The Major Investigations Division (MID) was created, concerning itself with vice, gambling, organized crime, narcotics and intelligence. There are now 0100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 series units but I do not know how the numbers correspond. They are headquartered at the 39th district, except for the gambling unit, which is located at the JAD building. This unit has had many shake-ups because of the recent corruption problems.

* P300 series are jeeps.

* P400 series are unmarked vehicles. I have had one one verification for the P400's.

* P500 series is the department of recreation. I have also had only one verification for the P500's.

Public Safety - North East continued

* Traffic Units:
  * T1 -Captain
  * T2-4 -Lieutenants
  * T5-10 -Seargants
  * T15 -Is not the Chief Inspector's aid, but a regular traffic jeep.
  * T50-53 -Are 3 wheel Cushman type vehicles.
* Mounted Patrol:
  * When not in the district form, these units are on the air as mounted...
  * For Citywide:
    * CO mounted -Lieutenant
    * Mounted 1A-4A -Seargants. I have also heard mounted 1B and 2B and have seen trailer MP28.
* Stakeout Units:
  * S1 -Captain
  * S1X-4X -Lieutenants
  * S1A-S4A -Seargants
  * S101-110 -Wagons which have normal patrol assignments covering a division. Usually, it is one per detective division. The stakeout unit also has marked and unmarked cars, as well as plain-clothes and decoy units.,

* Overall, the S series is quite tough. I have not yet made a positive I.D. on any sanitation units. At the same time some S units have an extra antenna on the roof, tra set of red and blue lights on the front grille. The only sanitation units I have heard have been district personnel.

* J units also include the preventive patrol unit (gang control). I have heard J units from 3 to 913, but I have no idea of the formula. If it is worth anything, cars 12,22, and 52 are marked. They have JAD preceeding their number.

* Transit unit. They are also on the air as transit, transitbeat, and transitteam. For example: Transit 1A, Transitbeat 8. I have no idea of the formula but I will hopefully soon hear something from the transit frequency that you have listed.

* The Mayor's unit also has M1B and M1C. I also once heard M12, but I had no idea who they were

* The canine unit has it own small fleet of jeeps and wagons: K1-7.

* The community relations unit also has marked cars bearing "CR." The highest I have seem is 22. These units identify as "Community Relations and not as "C" or "CR."

* The training bureau also has the bus detail, which is despatched for transportation, fires, parades, etc. Busses A-D are schooltype. Bus E is a transit type. (Bus 1, 1A = command).

* C units: During the recent presidential primaries, the C50-80 series appeared, and handled these duties. Their future? Vans go from 1 through 4.

* Automotive services division "G" - a little insight:

G1 -Captain	Tow trucks: 5-28
2X -Lieutenant	Calibration: 30
4B -Garage Supervisor (uses car G4B)	Service trucks: 32-38
	Van: 40
4A -Tow Squad Superintendant (uses car P149)	Tire truck: 41
	Parts pick-up: 42
Barricade trucks: 50, 51, 58	Cargo trucks: 54,55
Flat beds: 70, 71, 74, 77	Mail: 91-93
Big tow: 200, 201	

There are probably a lot more out there. Does anyone know what 300, 3B, 2, 3 and 2A are? There is a garage at 11 & Reed. The Two Squad is located at 25 & South. Im,puond lots are at: Delaware and Tacony, Delaware and Spring Garden and 26 & Penrose (auto pound). The warehouse is at Delaware and Fairmount.

Public Safety - North East continued

* Highway Patrol:

Highway 1 -Captain
1X to 4X -Leiutenants (For these units the number indicates
1A to 4A -Seargants the squad and the letter the platoon.)
1B to 4B -Seargants

2-52 -Highway units
2-7, 22, 24-29, 38, 45-50 -Marked cars (I hope I have seen them all.)
Unmarked cars make up the rest of the unit.
Highway 60 works in conjunction with detectives.
H150 -Jeep
H211 -Some type of support unit which I have never seen.

Motorcycles (called wheels):
H790 series and H820 series. For example: H791 and H79-11.
The X units are part of the Highway Patrol. Normal patrol includes 11-16 and 21-26. The higher numbers are used in emergencies, usually snowstorms. ("X" -Command Lieutenant, "X1A-D" -Seargants.)

PUBLIC SAFETY WEST

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details and questions for Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming to:

George N. Hoggatt, 17473 E. 16th Dr., Aurora, CO 80011

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Another month rolls past and summer is gone. I think this is for the November issue. It is early September as I write and it seems that it shouldn't be later than mid-June. The mountain tops were white this morning. But enough of that, when you read this snow will be all to common except for those lucky few that live where it doesn't snow.

Still almost no input. A few things from some friends here in Denver and that is all. The column just can't last that way. Perhaps we should go back to the original way when this column was combined with California. California has enough input for a single column but this one could be part of it if and when anyone cares enough to send something in. It's up to you. send data or no column. Unless you would prefer a new editor. My offer to resign if anyone is willing to take over still stands.

COLORADO MISC.

DENVER FIRE DEPARTMENT (name withheld by request)

To save money, Denver is considering several changes. These are only under consideration and may or may not happen. Pumpers 4 and 15 would be deleted. Tower 1 would be moved to station 6 as a reserve for multi-alarm fires. The tower is not as useful as they thought it would be. It is hard to maneuver through the downtown streets. Its prime use is at big fires as a spotter platform. The Hammer Van (hazardous materials) would be moved from station 6 to station 8.

Two new stations - station 29 is under construction near its present temporary location in Summer Valley at 18700 E. 45th Ave. Station 30 may be built in the far southwest area.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

A map is included near by. By the time you read this, the Craig Maintenance Section (Section 6) should be converted to the new highband repeater system. The frequencies are 151.085

repeater out and 156.060 control and mobile. The following base stations are to be established:

Round Top – control from Craig via the Cedar Mountain control station
Juniper Mountain – control from Craig via the Cedar Mountain control station
Wilson Creek – control from Craig via microwave
Walton Mountain – control from Craig and Hot Sulphur via microwave
Grouse Mountain – control from Hot Sulphur via microwave
Mines Mountain – control from Hot Sulphur via microwave

The tentative plan calls for doing the Grand Junction section next, followed by Durango and Alamosa, then Pueblo, Greeley, Aurora and Denver. It is expected to take six years to complete if funds are made available. The estimated cost for one section was nearly $200,000.

A member who is compiling a nationwide scanner directory has requested some details on the Denver area. I will send it to him but will use the same data in the column, probably over several months. Here it goes:

What I consider to be the Denver area includes all or part of six counties. In addition there are about 28 cities and towns, several unincorporated communities and almost uncountable special districts (fire protection, water, sewer, etc.). Several towns lie in more than one county.

ADAMS COUNTY northeast county seat – Brighton

Principal highways – I25, I70, I76, I225, I270, US 85

Cities and towns – Arvada, Aurora, Brighton, Broomfield, Commerce City,Federal Heights, Northglenn, Thornton, Westminster, Watkins.

Railroads – Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific, Burlington Northern, Colorado and Southern (Burlington Northern)

Federal Government – Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Rocky Mountain Arsenal

460.075 police repeater Sheriff Channel 1 dispatch Sheriff, Brighton PD
460.225 police repeater Sheriff Channel 2 dispatch Commerce City PD, Northglenn PD
460.125 police repeater Sheriff Channel 3 car to car for ch. 1 units, paging
460.500 police repeater Sheriff Channel 4 car to car for ch. 2 units, emergency
460.175 police repeater Sheriff Channel 5 detectives, command
460.100 police simplex Sheriff CLEM interagency
460.425 police repeater Sheriff CLEER interagency
10525.0 radio location mobile Sheriff radar
460.525 fire repeater Fire Channel 1 dispatch South Adams County FPD
460.550 fire repeater Fire Channel 2 dispatch North Washington, Sable Altura FPDs
460.575 fire repeater Fire Channel 3 dispatch Southwest Adams County, Brighton FPDs
45.200 local government simplex
45.480 local government simplex animal wardens, engineers
45.640 local government simplex

Dispatched by ADCOM (Adams County Communications Center)
Sheriff's units (Adam)
All County Agencies
Brighton PD (Baker)
Brighton FPD (Fire Unit 500)
Commerce City PD (Charlie)
Northglenn PD (Nora)
South Adams County FPD (Fire Unit 200)
Southwest Adams County FPD (Fire Unit 100)
North Washington FPD (Fire Unit 300)
Sable Altura FPD (Fire Unit 800)

ARAPAHOE COUNTY south, southeast county seat – Littleton

Principal highways – I25, I225, US 285, US 85, C470

Cities and towns – Aurora, Englewood, Littleton, Sheridan, Columbine Valley, Bow Mar, Deer Trail, Cherry Hills Village, Greenwood Village, Glendale

State – Cherry Creek State Recreation Area and Chatfield Recreation Area.

Federal Government – Buckley Air National Guard Base, Cherry Creek Dam, Chatfield Dam

155.670 police repeater Sheriff channel 1 dispatch
155.415 police repeater Sheriff channel 2 tactical
155.670 police simplex Sheriff channel 3
varies sheriff's units have no channel 4, some others do
155.805 local government repeater misc., Sheriff channel 5
154.665 police simplex Sheriff channel 6 old CSP (mobiles on 154.740)
154.665 police simplex Sheriff channel 7 CSP (mobiles on 154.665)
154.905 police simplex Sheriff channel 8 CSP channel 3
460.175 police repeater Sheriff mostly paging
155.475 police simplex NLEEC interagency
460.100 police simplex CLEM interagency
460.425 police repeater CLEER interagency
155.595 police repeater District 18 District Attorney (DA and Sheriff's investigators)
122.950 air simplex Airport
123.000 air simplex Airport
10525.0 radio location Sheriff radar
156.045 highway ~~repeater~~ ~~Highway Department~~

Dispatched by the Sheriff
Sheriff's units (Adam)
All County Units
Cherry Hills PD (300's)
Denver Tech Center Security
Sable Altura FPD (770)
Douglas County Sheriff
Colorado State Patrol
Byers Rescue
District Attorney

Some Sheriff's units have Adams County radios

ARVADA, City of

In Jefferson and Adams counties, in Arvada FPD

460.375 police repeater Police channel 1 dispatch
460.450 police repeater Police channel 2 detectives
460.350 police repeater Police shared with Glendale PD
460.100 police simplex Police CLEM interagency
460.425 police repeater Police CLEER interagency
10525.0 radio location mobile Police radar
154.040 local government simplex
155.760 local government simplex
Med channels 1 to 10
156.105 highway simplex Street Department

ARVADA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

in Jefferson County

453.550 fire repeater channel 1 dispatch
453.150 fire repeater channel 2 command
154.280 fire simplex FERN interagency

BOULDER, City of

County seat of Boulder County. Dispatch by Boulder Regional Communications Center. See Boulder County for frequencies.

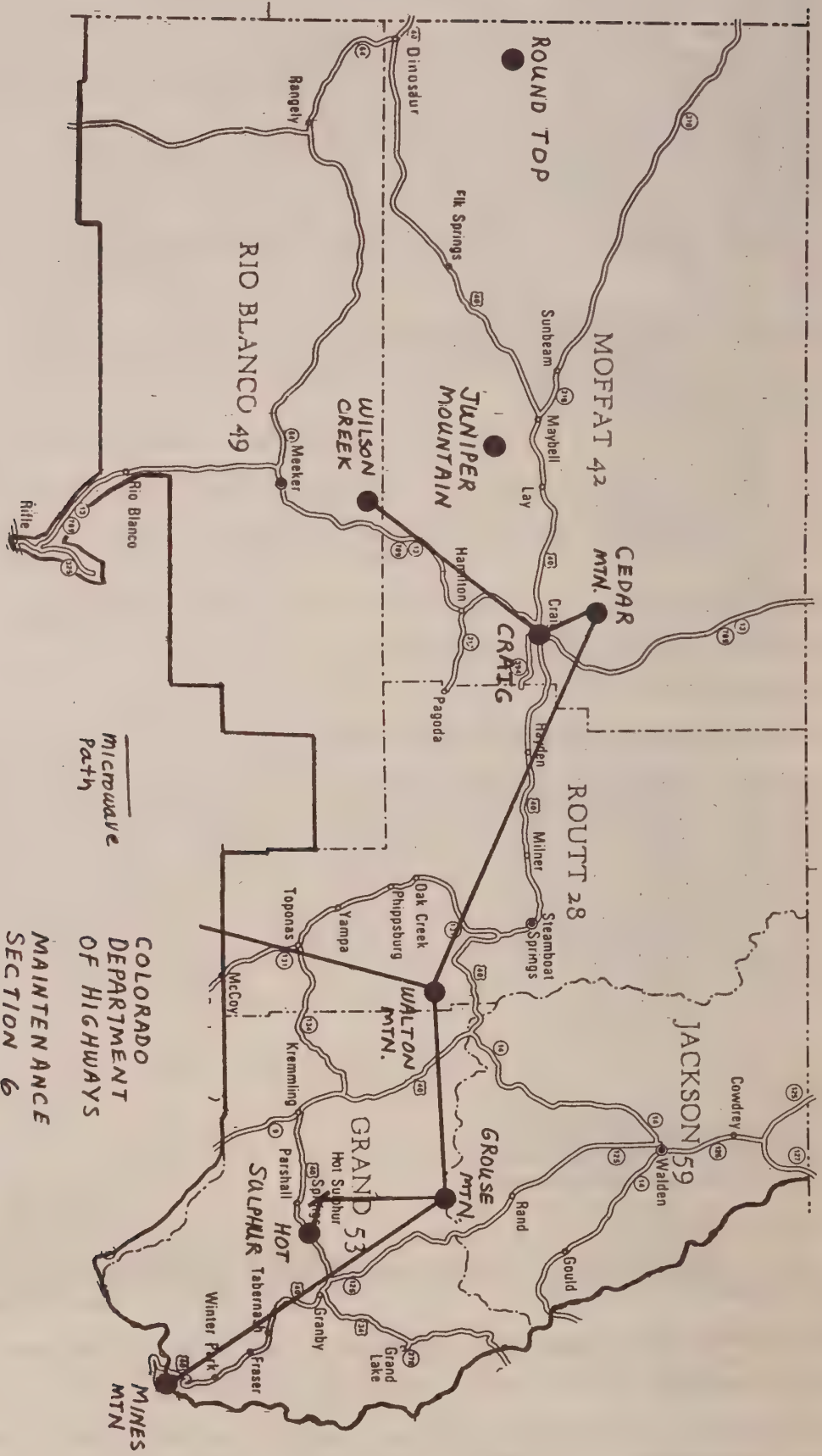
BOULDER COUNTY far northwest county seat – Boulder

Principal Highways – US 36, Colorado 7, Colorado 93, Colorado 119

Cities and towns – Boulder, Superior, Lafayette, Louisville, Longmont, Hygiene, Lyons, Broomfield, Jamestown, Ward, Nederland

Resorts and Ski Areas – Eldorado Springs, Lake Eldora Ski Area

Federal Government – National Center for Atmospheric Research, NOAA, National Bureau of Standards, Roosevelt National Forest, Rocky Mountain National Park.


ROUND TOP
Dinosaur
Rangely
Elk Springs
MOFFAT 42
Sunbeam
Maybell
Lay
JUNIPER MOUNTAIN
WILSON CREEK
RIO BLANCO 49
Meeker
Rio Blanco
Rifle
Hamilton
Craig
CEDAR MTN.
CRAIG
Pagoda
Hayden
ROUTT 28
Milner
Steamboat Springs
Oak Creek
Phippsburg
Yampa
Toponas
McCoy
WALTON MTN.
Kremmling
GRAND 53
Parshall
HOT SULPHUR
Hot Sulphur Springs
Tabernash
Winter Park
Fraser
Granby
Grand Lake
GROUSE MTN.
Rand
Gould
JACKSON 59
Walden
Cowdrey
MINES MTN
Microwave Path
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
MAINTENANCE SECTION 6

Railroads – Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado and Southern (Burlington Northern), Union Pacific.

155.145 local government repeater Sheriff green dispatch
155.655 police repeater Sheriff yellow detectives
155.625 police simplex Sheriff blue car to car
155.520 police simplex Sheriff violet info
155.490 police simplex Sheriff bronze radio techs
460.425 police repeater Sheriff CLEER interagency (City license)
155.475 police simplex Sheriff NLEEC interagency
158.775 local government simplex grey paging
154.980 local government simplex white City parks, Humane Society (City license)
153.860 local government simplex orange City Public Works (City license)
156.180 highways simplex brown County Highway Department
155.190 police repeater gold University of Colorado Police (State license)
156.210 police repeater black 1 Longmont PD (Longmont license)
155.580 police simplex black 2 Longmont PD (Longmont license)
154.325 fire simplex red 1 rural fire dispatch
154.205 fire simplex red 2 City fire dispatch
154.415 fire simplex red 3 firescene
154.280 fire simplex red 4 FERN interagency
37.100 local government simplex red 5 low band fire dispatch
153.890 fire simplex red alpha Boulder Rural FPD (Boulder Rural license)
155.025 local government repeater orange University of Colorado traffic (State license)
155.280 special emergency simplex EMS 1
155.340 special emergency simplex EMS 1 HEAR
37.260 local government simplex
169.500 power fixed automated rain guages
171.925 power fixed automated rain guages
155.160 special emergency simplex national search and rescue frequency
159.465 forestry conservation repeater County Parks
155.205 special emergency simplex Boulder Emergency Squad

Dispatched by Boulder Regional Communications Center

A-1 Ambulance, Allenspark FPD, Big Elk Meadows FPD, Boulder city Parks, Boulder city Fire, Boulder city Police, Boulder Emergency Squad, Boulder Heights FPD, Boulder Rural FPD, Brownsville FPD, Cherryvale FPD, CITIZEN ALERT, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Colorado State Forest Service, University of Colorado Police, University of Colorado Traffic, Eldorado Springs FPD, Erie FD, Fourmile FPD, Gold Hill FPD, High Country FPD, Indian Peaks FPD, Lafayette FD, Lafayette Ambulance, Lafayette PD, Larimer County, Left Hand FPD, Longmont Emergency Unit, Longmont Rural FPD, Lyons FD, Lyons PD, Mead FD, Nederland FD, Nederland PD, Niwot FPD, Pinebrook Hills FPD, Professional Ambulance, Rocky Mountain National Park, Rocky Mountain Rescue Group, Sugarloaf FPD, Sunshine FPD, U.S. Forest Service, Coal Creek FPD, Sheriff, all Boulder city agencies, all county agencies, Ward FD, Ward PD

WELCOME TO THE NOVEMBER 1984 ISSUE OF R.C.M.A. PUBLIC SAFETY-CALIFORNIA

From ERIC (CA-LA-045):

Approximately 70 of the greater Los Angeles area RCMA members had a super fantastic tour of the Los Angeles Police Department's Communications Center, (ECCCS), plus their E.O.C. and even the L.A. City Fire Department Communications Center

(O.C.D. - Operations Control Division). This was a special treat offered to us by a fellow RCMA member, one who just happens to be a police captain. Thanks again, Keith! P.S., You guys did an outstanding job on the Olympics, too!!

One complaint about the tour: (directed at the membership) When we (the RCMA) are visiting some agency's communications center, we are their GUEST. This does NOT give us full run of the place. Several unfortunate incidents have occurred in the past which have prevented our returning to atleast one facility. Specifically, I am talking about a very very few members or even just a member who for some reason of his own, finds it necessary to pocket some interesting item or push some pretty button. Twice now, someone has pushed the wrong button while we have been on tours. On one occasion, someone pushed a little RED button which activated a COUNTY WIDE "999" situation. It took the agency involved 45 minutes before they discovered that the activated unit was actually in their front lobby (activated by one of our members!) Let it not be said they were'nt happy - we're still not welcome back there (it's been 3 years!). At the recent LAPD - LAFD tour, someone put their finger on the wrong button and caused quite a frenzy in the fire department dispatch center. Our host caught some undeserved "flack" on this one. To prevent any future embarrassments for us or our hosts, let us all keep our fingers and hands in our pockets. Leave the pretty little buttons alone. Leave the lists of phone numbers, frequencies, transmitter call signs and locations alone AS THEY ARE! If you were intended to receive a copy of it, you will; if not, DON'T TOUCH!! Let's all self police each other. I'm sorry I have to say this, but someone has made it necessary. Enough said, ok?

And now, some happier thoughts

FROM THE PUBLIC SAFETY CALIFORNIA MAIL BAG:

From DON (CA-SB-019):

New P.D. and new frequency: Cathedral City PD 460.100 MHz. KMIH673
The new department was formed on July 1, 1984.

From JAKE (CA-MO-001):

Here's a quick shot on a security company that I just tuned in: TRANS WEST SECURITY, Salinas, Ca. (HQ is in Bakersfield, CA). They use Standard transceivers (old and funky!)

CHANNEL	RECEIVE	TRANSMIT
01	462.175 MHz.	467.175 MHz.
02	462.175	462.025
03	464.025	469.025
04	464.025	464.025 (I'll have to double check this one!)
05	Not in use	
06	Not in use	

From WILLIAM (CA-LA-464):

Azuza and Glendora Police Depts. have switched to 154.845 MHz. (San Gabriel PD's old channel) for primary dispatching (Freq. 1).
LaVerne and Claremont PD's still use 155.49 MHz. (BLACK)

El Monte PD has switched from 155.79 MHz. to 470.9625 MHz. (Freq. 1) for dispatch. This happened at least one year ago. Irwindale PD uses 155.79 MHz. for Freq. 1 dispatch. The only time they (IPD) use Freq. 3 (155.055 MHz.) is when Baldwin Park PD's radios go down on 155.625 MHz. and they use 155.79 MHz.

East San Gabriel Valley area Police Departments' Radio Systems

Pomona PD	Covina PD	La Verne PD
155.550 BLUE Dispatch	154.725 Freq 1	155.49 BLACK
154.92 GOLD CLEMARS	154.92 Freq 3	154.92 GOLD
153.86 ORANGE	153.86 Freq 4 (L/G)	153.815 GREEN (L/G)
153.935 BROWN	154.070 FIRE	154.070 FIRE

Glendora PD	Azuza PD	Claremont PD
154.845 Freq 1	154.845 Freq 1	155.49 Freq 1
154.92 Freq 2	154.92 Freq 2	154.92 Freq 2
153.86 Freq 3 (L/G)		

Note: Re Glendora PD, Code 40 means switch to Freq 2; Code 50 means switch to Freq 3. 153.86 MHz is used after hours/weekends/holiday use.

Covina Fire and Pomona Fire use 154.070 MHz. Pomona FD also dispatches for La Verne FD. Los Angeles County Sheriff air units "Argus", "Air 21" and "Air 22" have been using CLEMARS 154.92 MHz. to talk to these (and other agencies). San Bernardino County Sheriff Air units (40K) have Chino PD (154.86 MHz), Ontario PD (155.04 MHz) and Montclair PD (155.595 MHz) freqs in their radios now.

A little tidbit about Civil Air Patrol and the Olympics: CAP 148.15 R MHz

1. All CAP aircraft will have dual VHF/UHF radio equip
2. Only approved (preselected and briefed) aircrews/aircraft will be used during the Olympics
3. When the aircraft depart, they are to contact the local Trancon (approach control) and must stay under radar coverage at all times. They must state that they are with CAP and on a ELT mission. At the same time, they must contact and stay in contact with the airborne command post at all times. (Freq unknown)
4. The CAP ground teams must stay in radio contact at all times. If needed, a CAP LOM aircraft will be sent into the area for communications relay.
5. We have been told that there will be no fixed wing aircraft operations below 2500 feet in the Olympic areas.

Olympic Air Frequencies

133.60	MHz	AM	Olympic air support - security - control into restricted areas
134.25			Temporary tower at Dodger Stadium
127.95			(Reported) temporary tower at LASO Biscaluz Center
122.25			Police helicopters (similar to 122.75)
118.65			Olympic air support

plus lots of others, too!

From CARL (WI-54): (We even get out-of-"stater's" writing to us!!)

I enjoy your column and will be looking forward to a good recap of the Olympics. Re May issue p.69, the inquiry of Jeff ID-010 on a freq for Wackenhut Corporation Security; they are licensed on 467.800 MHz. nationwide. This is a good possibility, although it is a 2 watt channel. 73's

From FRED (NM-005): (Another out of towner!)

Great Olympics column! I didn't come down for them but am planning on coming to the LAPD tour. I finally wrote that article on the Mammoth Volcanic situation. It's complete with pictures. I'll send it to you guys (for the Newsletter).
Sometime back I reported the Inyo National Forest's service net as a 400 MHz freq based on what the Inyo dispatcher told me. I finally verified the actual freq as 170.525 MHz. and it is Freq. 3 in Inyo NF radios.

Angeles National Forest - United States Forest Service - Dept of Agriculture

Freq 1.	171.575	S	Forest Net
Freq 2.	172.375	M	(Repeater input)
Freq 3.	169.95	S	Administrative Net
Freq 4.	168.20	S	Tac 2
Freq 5.	169.125	S	Region 5 Calling
Freq 6.	170.00	S	Air to ground

Also on 415 MHz link channels, too.
171.575 R
(Listen to this one if you're out camping it's a good tac channel!)

From FRANK (CA-LA-246):

161.355 MHz. Ventura County Railway Company (a short line in Ventura County)

From BILL (CA-LA-071):

Dear Editor Person:

I was wondering if anyone knew where the mobile telephones had moved to. I used to listen to calls on 152.-- MHz. and 454.-- but for the past 6 months the volume has diminished greatly. Perhaps one of our members is hip to where they went.
It was a lot of fun to listen in at 11:00 PM and hear all the pimps and hookers talking back and forth in addition to the junkies dealing dope right on the air.

Editor's Note:

1. Check your radio & antenna system. Those radio freqs are still active
2. Cellular phones are becoming popular--perhaps late night businesses (if you know what I mean) are "picking up" (sorry about that) and they can afford better communications. Monitor 800-900 MHz for the new cellular phones. The new Regency MX-7000 will be out some day (some year) they tell us.

From ED VON NORDECK:

911 arrives in Riverside on Saturday, July 7 at 12:01 AM (San Bernardino County, too!) USFS Cleveland NF ranger station in Santa Ana has been moved to Corona. From this new office, rangers will oversee 136,000 acres of the Cleveland NF. The "new" building is actually a old firestation turned office building. Freq: 168.750 MHz. Chino Fire District will replace the CDF as the fire protection agency for 2,290 acres of the Chino Valley area. Freq: 151.385 R (Riverside), 151.445 R (San Bernardino) Station # 47 (CDF) may close at Prado. The exact impact is still unknown. Riverside Co Fire Station # 54 is under construction in Romoland and will be all volunteer. CDF station # 20 (Beaumont) and # 14 (Corona) have had an engine assigned for the volunteer in addition to the CDF equipment. No activity heard on 460.050 MHz for Riverside as yet. Also, no activity on any of the new Riverside Sheriff UHF channels. Still listening for 453.65 MHz. for Riverside County. Ed also sent in an interesting article about the CalTrans/CHP freeway command center. FOr a copy, enclose an SASE and a couple extra stamps to cover copy costs to the PS CA address.

From DAN ("FIG") (CA-LA-359):

So on to my input and a couple of questions. For those wishing to monitor the current BKK Toxic Dump situation in West Covina, monitor the following:

452.000 R KIA347 BKK LANDFILL SRVS
<On-the-air confirmation. Heard reporter question answered by unknown offical. The call sign is confirmed by WCov Pol Explorer working during the initial evac of the loc>.

506.4875R KY0872 WEST COVINA POLICE
<WCov channel 2. Used as a command post and tactical freq. Sporadic use by PD>.

155.790 KMA449 WEST COVINA POLICE
<Old VHF freq. Used by Explorers and other unk city agencies. Confirmed by same Explorer/NO on-the-air confirm>.

Now the questions:

Does anyone out their in RCMAland know any active freqs for the Environmental Protection Agency <EPA>? Per this above-mentioned explorer, several EPA persons taking "ground samples" were obs using HT radios.

During the intial evacuation of the homes surrounding BKK, the <CA> State Health Dept has rolled investigators and other officals to monitor the leakage of the gases. During this time, nothing was heard on the OES Rptr <Office of Emergency Srvs: 153.755 R Mhz>.

Finally, can anyone confirm the use of CHP Freq 45.020 Mhz? I have some old listings that shows this freq to be an Admin used freq "Ivory"<?>. Last week, LA County rolled on a brush assignment, east of the Puente Hills dump, near the "Orangegrove" tract. I had the BC-210 searching on the low VHF band, and kept getting broken messages on this freq. During this time, the weather was unusually warm, and I was getting quite a bit of "skip" traffic from Maryland and Louisiana. I have been getting quite a bit of radio traffic on this freq, but no ID's or call signs to confirm.

Ok, enough for this time <if I don't save some of my material, youse guys don't get no input from me>. So far, the BKK story is big news in trying to find new listings.

And Mike, me boy--next time you're scrathing a report or some paper in your big, bad CHP car, try to look miserable like the rest of us driving by. <I was going to call out to

you, but I wasn't about to roll down my window and let the warm air in. Besides, I didn't think you would roll down your window also.>

Continued Monitoring,

FIG

From ED (CA-RI-013):

Ed sent in an interesting article which tells that the City of Riverside Police Department has plans to purchase two new turbine powered helicopters for patrolling their city. $678,400 was spent on the two Hughes choppers. 2 of their 3 former Bell 47's will get to retire to the skies for their own fun. The new choppers should arrive November 4, 1984. Primary use will be for police patrol and in-progress crimes; but new activities include firefighting, medical evacuations and high speed chases. Sgt. Lucas (OIC of air operations) says "We've actually lost pursuits to little orange Ford Fiestas!" HOW EMBARRASSING!

From JOE (MD-015): Another out-of-towner writes in!!

It has been a while since I last wrote you. We are now living here in Florida. I am an EKG technician and am studying HAM radio. Does anyone know the frequency for UCLA Medstar or Western Medical Center in Anaheim. Here's a few goodies from my days in L.A.:

508.9375	KZO721	Calif. Weed Control	ARA Service, Beverly Hills 462.55 KAB263
151.805	KFY757	LAX (KNBX346 also)	Beverly Hilton Hotel 461.075, 463.425
453.375		LAX Operations	UCLA Medical Center 463.025 (Biomedic)
464.425	KNCP440	LAX Parking	Beverly Wilshire Hotel 464.325 KJS600
463.200		LAX Airline crew bus	Neiman Marcus, Bev.Hills 464.375 WYJ372
151.92	KXR670	Ramada Inn, Culver City	Lorimar Productions 474.8375
151.055	WSA813	MGM Studios	Tahitian Village, Downey 35.08 KBN646
461.100	WSX630	Tom Reddin Security	Motion Picture Transit 463.525 WYB460
462.375	KNAP851	Rockwell International	Foothill Patrol/Security 471.8375 KNT303
462.925	KNAN240	" La Mirada	

San Francisco area hotels:

Holiday Inns	464.875	KNCG669 thru 671
Westin St. Francis	464.875	KTE923 and 464.375 KNCY781
Hilton	464.975	KWV650
Sheraton, Fisherman's Wharf	465.000	KXT759
Ramada Inn, " "	464.425	KYJ987
Hyatt	464.200	KNCW910
Sir Francis Drake	464.425	KNFR890

I would like to exchange tapes from my area for cassette tapes of LAPD dispatch, LAPD Tac One, LA Co FD, Long Beach PD, USC Security, UCLA Police, LAX Police and Operations, Southern Pacific Railroad, RTD PD, LA City Schools PD, LA Co Building Security, Coroner. Write me at: Joe M. Lewis, MD 015, 750 Scotland St., Dunedin Florida 33528. Thanks

From P.S. California Staff Office:

Revised CHP radio codes. The following have been deleted from service.

10-3 (Change channels)
10-12 (Computer delay)
11-12 (Loose livestock)
11-42 and 11-78 (Paramedics req'd & dispatched)
11-50 (Spent nuclear fuel shipment)
11-99 Office (regular 11-99 remains as is)
10-35 Office (regular 10-35 remains as is)
11-28 (Registration check, driver held)

The following is being added to current radio codes for use in all areas

10-31 (Attempt suicide)
417 PC (Brandishing a weapon)

From Tom (CALA475)

In the July issue of the newsletter, Eric (CALA045) had an article on some of the Olympic freq. One slight addition: LAX operations is 453.375 as Eric mentioned. The LAX police also use the same freq. for TAC 2, a freq. I've been looking for for quite a while. (LAX PD Tac 1: 460.525 MHz)

During the recent brushfires in the foothills, the fireground frequencies are active; the frequency depends on the area. These freqs. are listed in the Southern Cal. edition of POLICE CALL. With the fire season unfortunately, close, they would be good to listen in on rather than going down to the fire and watching.

L.A. COUNTY FIREGROUND

Countywide-------F-1--470.3625
Antelope Valley----F-2--470.4125
Malibu/Calabasas---F-7--470.5375
Antelope Valley----F-11-470.6375

(LIST CONDENSED)

L.A. CITY FIREGROUND (O.C.D.)

F-1 506.3125
F-2 506.5375
F.3 506.9125
F.5 506.6375 (major fire)
F.6 507.0125 "

Don't forget: (From ed.)

154.28 MHz. State WHITE - Most FD's have this important freq. for Mutual Aid. (154.28)
154.16 R OES Freq. 1
154.22 R OES Freq. 2
153.755 R OES
153.83 M Low power - used as a tac and even as mobile repeat.

At the end of some LAPD broadcasts, they say KMA. Any idea what it stands for? (My curiosity finally outweighed my embarresment to ask.) Editor's note: It actually goes back to the old days of KMA367 as the primary call sign (still is for Tac One) Some characters probably think it means "Kiss my a--" Just kidding!!

See you all next month!! Happy Turkey Day! (Don't scare too many on Holloween!!)

Railroads

Gary L. Sturm and
Bill Farmer, Editors

Send information about railroad frequencies and their uses, railroad radio system details, and related questions to:

Bill Farmer, P.O. Box 1838, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

The Louisiana World's Fair Daylight train described in this column last April did operate from Portland OR to New Orleans LA and back during May and June. The entire trip was on Southern Pacific lines, including some which have not had regular passenger service in many years. Frequencies used were the usual SP road, PBX, and police channels. Railroad police patrol cars escorted the train on all segments, so traffic on the police channels was heavy. In addition, the California Highway Patrol had Captain 22C aboard the train while it was in California. He used the CHP blue channel to report the train's position to ground and helicopter units, and was also heard on the mobile extender frequency. The Pacific Northwest Chapter of the National Railway Historical Society, sponsor of the trip, had a number of UHF transceivers which their on-board personnel used to communicate with each other. The frequency used was 464.500 MHz. Pacific Railroad Society, which assisted on the segment between Los Angeles and Phoenix, rented some VHF tranceivers normally used for motion picture work. They were equipped with four channels in the 173 MHz band. The frequency used was 173.360 MHz.

Your editor spent most of May and June traveling with the train, both riding aboard it and chasing alongside by automobile. Armed with

a Bearcat BC-250, BC-100, and a Fanon Cop-Scan, it was an opportunity to check out railroad radio frequencies in various areas of the country. Following are the frequencies confirmed on this journey.

MISCELLANEOUS CONFIRMED FREQUENCIES

by BILL FARMER (CA-VE-010)

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE:

160.425/161.295	PBX-Dallas TX

BURLINGTON NORTHERN:

160.455	Dispatcher link to UP Jct (Tacoma) WA
160.830	Yard-Vancouver WA
160.980	Yard-Seattle WA
161.100	Road-except Springfield Region
161.130 Ch 5	PBX -Dallas TX, Chehalis WA
161.160	Road-Springfield Region (ex-Frisco lines)
161.250	Yard
161.310	Yard-Vancouver WA
161.370	Communications Dept.-WA & OR

CHEHALIS WESTERN:

160.245	Road-Repeater output

CHELATCHIE PRAIRIE (Battle Ground WA):

464.225/469.225	Tourist Operations

COLUMBIA & COWLITZ (Longview WA):

160.425/161.385	Road
161.115	Yard

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN:

160.260	Road

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS:

160.590	Road
160.320	Supervisors

MISSOURI PACIFIC:

160.410	Road
160.470	Yard

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC BELT:

160.320	Road
160.530	Maintenance of Way

OKLAHOMA-KANSAS-TEXAS:

160.590	Road, according to M-K-T/OKKT employees timetable

SEABOARD SYSTEM:

161.370	L&N lines Road & Dispatcher to Train
161.520	L&N lines Train to Dispatcher

SEATTLE & NORTH COAST:

160.770 Ch 1	Yard
160.440/161.430 Ch 2	Road

SIMPSON TIMBER CO. (Shelton WA):

161.340	Road-Repeater output

SOUTHERN:

160.950	Road
161.490	Yard

Railroads continued

SOUTHERN PACIFIC:

160.230		Yard-Hearne TX
160.500/ ?	Ch 2	Yard & Carmen-Dallas TX (Miller Yard)
160.740		Yard-San Antonio TX
160.800/161.490		PBX Midlothian TX (Dallas)
160.845/ ?		Diesel Service-San Antonio TX
160.980/ ?		Car Dept.-San Antonio TX
161.205	Ch 4	Police-Phoenix & Tucson AZ, El Paso TX
161.205		Police-Lafayette Division (Houston - New Orleans)
161.400		Yard-Yuma & Phoenix AZ, Houston TX
161.400		Police-San Antonio Division & Western Division
161.400/ ?		Police repeater-San Antonio TX
161.430		Yard-Houston TX
161.430/ ?		PFE Shop-Tucson AZ

ST. LOUIS-SOUTHWESTERN (COTTON BELT):

160.680/161.400	PBX
160.800/161.490	PBX

TEXAS STATE RAILROAD:

151.340	Road-base stations at Rusk & Palestine

WEYERHAEUSER CO. LOGGING LINE (Longview WA):

Same as Columbia & Cowlitz

SEABOARD SYSTEM WRECK TRAIN

by SCOTT TEXTOR (GA-005)

Several weeks ago a Seaboard (SCL) train derailed in Marietta, GA. The train that cleaned it up was sometimes called "Atlanta Wrecker" & sometimes by the number of the engine that happened to be on the run. I was able to see the plate on the handheld of the man who gave directions to the derrick. It had crystals in all four channels but I could not see what the frequencies were. So I tried the freqs given in the Sept. '82 RCMA Railroad Column. One of the channels was 161.370/161.370. Another was 161.370/161.520. 161.175 was not used. I used my search & found the man giving the derrick instructions on 160.920. I never heard the derrick operator reply & when I watched him I never saw him reply. He probably has little need to reply to instructions from the ground. I suspect both sides are 160.920. The 4th channel could be 161.175 when it is used.

(Ed. Note: Since L&N and SCL have merged to form Seaboard System, there may be some changes in frequency usage occurring. Marietta is on the former L&N line into Atlanta. 161.370 is the L&N road channel and 161.370/161.520 is the L&N dispatcher channel. 160.920 is shown in the FCC license files as being licensed to Seaboard System Railroad for use by mobiles in the area served by Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. Since SCL serves Atlanta, and Marietta is nearby, perhaps this former SCL frequency was borrowed for use on this occasion. Or perhaps it will become the wrecker channel for the entire Seaboard System.

(We will try to keep you informed of any changes in radio frequencies that occur as a result of the Seaboard System merger. We would appreciate if any readers who have any information on this would send it to us. In particular, it is likely that the Georgia RR/West Point Route/Western Ry of Alabama system of railroads will discontinue use of its road channel, 161.310, and begin using one of the Seaboard System road channels: 161.370, 160.590, or 161.100. If and when that does happen we would very much like to hear about it.)

MORE WISCONSIN SHORTLINE INFO

from TOM HEIDERER (WI-006)

Tom reports that he monitored the new Nicolet Badger Northern shortline August 6 on 160.215 MHz. He stopped by their headquarters and they confirmed that this frequency is the only one they are using at this time. Tom also monitored two new yard channels of the Green Bay & Western at Green Bay. They are 161.385 (F-3) and 161.445 (F-4). Again he confirmed the info with a GB&W dispatcher. Thanks, Tom, for

your on-the-spot reports. We sure have had good coverage from our Wisconsin members the past few months. It's much appreciated!

BURLINGTON NORTHERN CHICAGO PBX

from KEN (IL-253)

In our September column, Ken reported that BN had begun a new PBX operation in Chicago with the output on 160.425 MHz. Now he confirms that the input frequency is 160.935 MHz.

OHIO NEWS

by GARY L. STURM (IN-045)

The Toledo Terminal no longer exists. It is now part of the Chessie System and uses 160.230 for its channel; 160.590 is dead.

The Grand Trunk Western dispatcher in Pontiac is using 160.530 for dispatching GTW Shoreline trains to the ex-D&TSL Lang Yard. 160.845 is the yard channel at Lang Yard.

The Mad River and NKP Museum in Bellevue uses 154.570 for their train communication between cars on fantrips.

LOUISIANA RAILWAY FREQUENCIES

by DAVID FULLER (LA-31)

160.200	Louisiana & Arkansas Railway (KCS subsidiary)
160.260	Louisiana & Arkansas Railway F1
160.920	Illinois Central Gulf Railroad F2
160.950	Southern Railway F1
161.190	Illinois Central Gulf Railroad F1
161.205	Illinois Central Gulf Railroad special agents
161.460	Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, Bogalusa, LA

David suggests contacting the Louisiana Frequency Exchange for more information:

Louisiana Frequency Exchange
P. O. Box 45913
Baton Rouge, LA 70895

SOUTHERN PACIFIC IN TEXAS

by DAVE LITSINGER (TX-032)

Dave has sent a tabulation of radio stations on the Del Rio Subdivision of the SP's San Antonio Division, along with the Eagle Pass Branch. Here it is:

Milepost	Location	Call Letters	Frequency	Usage
378.5	Del Rio	KLX975	161.550	Road
			160.890	PBX F2
372.2	Laughlin AFB			
370.1	Johnstone			
362.5	Amanda			
354.6	Pinto			
341.7	Spofford	KLX993	161.550	Road
			160.950	PBX F3
0.0	Spofford (Eagle Pass Branch)			
12.0	Darling			
19.7	Paloma			
33.2	Eagle Pass	KKV675	161.550	Road
341.7	Spofford			
333.6	Anacacho			
324.7	Odlaw			
319.3	Cline			
315.1	Obi			
	Samson			
301.1	Uvalde	KQT874	161.550	Road
			160.890	PBX F2
289.6	Knippa			
278.6	Sabinal			
270.7	Seco	KKV938	161.550	Road

Railroads continued

267.0	D'Hanis			
258.5	Hondo			
	"Rio Medina"	KRG687	160.950	PBX F3
248.3	Dunlay			
235.0	Lacoste			
224.5	Macdona			
218.8	Withers			
212.7	Tower 105			
211.0	Tower 112			
209.3	San Antonio Station			
208.0	Tower 121			
207.4	East Yard	KFU599	161.550	Road
			160.230	Car Dept.-in
			160.980	Car Dept.-out
		KKV946	160.290	PMT Trucking
		KFM532	161.460	Engine Term'l

That wraps up things for this issue. Thanks to all who have taken the time to contribute information. Next month: an index to the RCMA Railroads Column covering 1979-1984.

—Gary & Bill

This column is for the exchange of space communications systems (manned or unmanned), frequency information, orbital data, hobby receiving equipment and antennas. Questions and column input pertaining to Space Communications Monitoring should be sent to:

Larry Van Horn (TN-014), 1111 N. Carrier Pkwy., B-107, Grand Prairie, Texas 75050.

Greetings to all and welcome to another edition of Space Comm. For the information of the membership, due to low participation of this column by the membership, Space Communications will now appear on an as needed basis. When material is received for publication more indepth columns will be presented. You can send your contributions to the above address for inclusion to this column. I would like to showcase your satellite information and there is alot of satellite frequencies within the range of most scanners and converters. We have had very little 225 - 400 Mhz. Information presented in this column over the last 2½ years. There is alot of activity in this band and alot of listeners equipped for this range. How about dropping a line with your intercepts soon.

Space Activity Report

61A	Cosmos 1573	USSR	6/19	89.33	72.89	316	199	Mission: Photo Recon mission, Xmsn: possible frequency of 19.989 Mhz.
62A	Cosmos 1574	USSR	6/21	104.48	82.95	1005	964	Mission: Standard NAVSAT, Xmsn: 150.0Mhz,also carries COSPAR SAR transponder at 1544.5 Mhz.
63A	Raduga 15	USSR	6/22	1397.95	1.29	35048	35015	Mission: Geostationary COMSAT, Xmsn: 3675, 3775, 3875, 7250 - 7750 Mhz.
64A	Cosmos 1575	USSR	6/22	89.39	82.33	294	224	Mission: Earth resources film return mission, Xmsn: possible frequency 19994 kHz.
65A	USA-2	USA	Elements not available, mission unknown					
66A	Cosmos 1576	USSR	6/26	89.72	67.14	374	180	Mission: Long duration, high resolution photo recon, Xmsn: wideband centered approximately 240 Mhz.
67A	Cosmos 1577	USSR	6/27	104.54	82.94	1022	954	Mission: Standard NAVSAT mission, Xmsn: 150.0 Mhz.
68A	Cosmos 1578	USSR	6/28	104.34	50.68	1646	457	Mission: Minor Military technology payload, Xmsn: unknown
69A	Cosmos 1579	USSR	6/29	89.93	64.99	279	256	Mission: Characteristic of Soviet nuclear reactor powered radar ocean surveillance satellites. These are the same satellites that have caused so much concern over the last few years when failures have

kept the reactor section at low orbital values. Look for wideband (100 kHz.) transmission centered around 166 Mhz. and HF at 19.542 Mhz.

70A Cosmos 1580 USSR 6/29 90.41 62.82 366 249 Mission: Military photo recon mission, Xmsn: unknown. First flight on this inclination in some years.

71A Cosmos 1581 USSR 7/4 708.14 62.95 38919 649 Mission: Early Warning mission, Xmsn: 2292; 2280 - 2304 Mhz.

72A Meteor 2-11 USSR 7/5 104.12 82.52 971 952 Mission: class 2 weather satellite, Xmsn: unknown at this time - 137 Mhz range

73A Soyuz T-12 USSR 7/17 88.66 51.6 242 202 Mission: Manned crew

74A Cosmos 1582 USSR 7/19 89.46 82.32 298 232 Mission: Earth Resources film return mission, Xmsn: possible frequency 19994 kHz.

75A Cosmos 1583 USSR 7/24 90.15 72.89 387 209 Mission: Military photo recon mission, Xmsn: possible frequency 19989 kHz.

76A Cosmos 1584 USSR 7/27 88.86 82.30 276 195 Mission: Earth resources film return mission, Xmsn: possible frequency 19994 kHz.

77A Cosmos 1585 USSR 7/31 89.27 64.73 323 181 Mission: Imaging mil photo recon mission, Long duration, Xmsn: unknown

STS 007 Get Away Special

I received a nice piece of correspondance from Gene CASN-004. Gene sent an excellent article on the STS (GAS) 007 mission that will be launched on October 1, 1984.

Project Explorer is the name of the experimental program for GAS #007. The experiment is sponsored by the Alabama Space and Rocket Center and by the Alabama Section of the Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

The experiment will provide information on the Mission Elapsed Time and the operational status of the student experiments during the flight by downlinking (Shuttle to earth) data on Amateur radio frequencies. The data will be transmitted in voice so Amateur radio operators and SWL's around the world can participate. The ID signal WA4NZD, as used by the Marshall ARC will be included at the beginning and end of each transmission.

One should listen to direct transmissions from the shuttle on 435.033 Mhz. You will need an FM receiver with a 20 kHz RF bandwidth and a 0.1 microvolt sensitivity. You can also receive the beacon thru the OSCAR-10 satellite. A 145.972 Mhz 2-meter FM receiving station will be required.

Three transmission periods of eight hours each are planned . A transmission period will consist of a 30-second transmission every four minutes.

Latest orbital information will be available from several sources including AMSAT nets and W1AW at ARRL headquarters. The Johnson Space Center ARC will also transmit information on 3.940, 7.265, 14.280, 21.365, and 28.600 Mhz.

RCMA members recording measurement data can send it by mail to MARC, CM2IX Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Al 35812.

All data is expressed in decimal digits from 000 to 255. Conversion to English units requires use of factors. Voltage and current are linear measures. Temperature and pressure measurements are nonlinear, thereby requiring calibration curves. If you would like to decode the telemetered data, send am s.a.s.e. marked GAS 007 to C&TD, ARRL Headquarters, 225 Main Street, Newington, CT. 06111.

Voice message formats are shown below:

Format A
QST QST QST from WA4NZD time 00000 status 10 data 012 014 014 014 015 012 225 135 255 from WA4NZD out.

Format B (when experiment is on)
QST QST QST from WA4NZD time 00003 status 10 data 015 014 013 012 015 013 255 190 255
Status 98 time 0000 data 3F 4A 3B 3C 3D 42 AF A2 from WA4NZD out.

Note: Date, time and status will vary.

I would like to thank Gene for this valuable information on another amateur related shuttle mission. These transmissions should be audible to most scanner listners on the 435 Mhz frequency. I hope you all give it a try. Till next time, 73's and best of satellite listening to all. N5FPW/WDX5FAO.

Technical Topics

Send all equipment reviews, technical articles, technical tips, and questions on such subjects as receivers, antennas, preamps, accessory equipment, repeaters, links, tones, scramblers, non-voice data transmissions, or even computer applications for monitoring to:

Stepnen A. Kayworth, 21551 Kapok Circle, Boca Raton, FL 33433

AMPLITUDE COMPANDORED SINGLE SIDEBAND
(Continued)

Last month I started a series on Amplitude Compandored Single Sideband (ACSB), intending to complete it this month, but as I started to prepare the column, I realized that I hadn't really covered Single Sideband (SSB) reception. To understand ACSB reception, it is important to understand how SSB signals are received, so let me back-up and cover the subject this month.

Single Sideband Reception

Figure 1 shows the block diagram of a single conversion SSB receiver. It is called single conversion because it has only one mixer, local oscillator, and IF (Intermediate Frequency) section. If there were a second mixer, local oscillator, and IF section, it would be called a dual conversion receiver. Single/Dual conversion refers to the number of times the original signal, which comes in the antenna, is converted to an IF frequency before it is fed to the product detector.

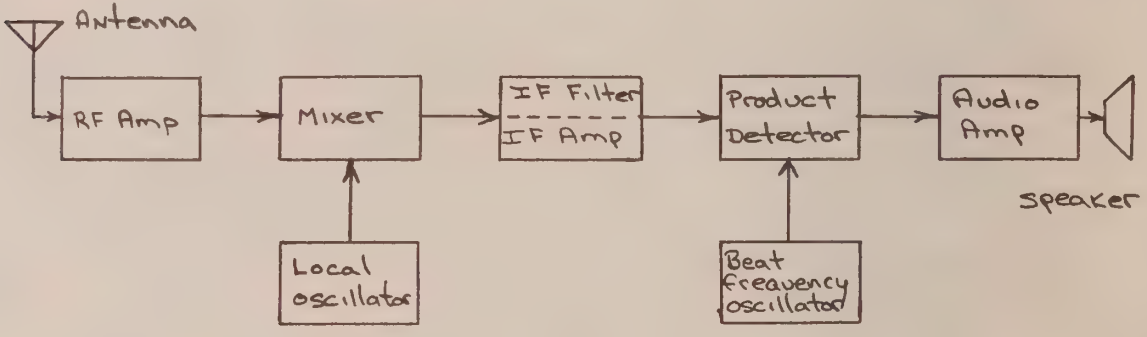


Figure 1

The first stage of the receiver is the RF (Radio Frequency) Amplifier. This stage boosts the low-level signals, which are received by the antenna, to a usable level for the mixer stage. The RF amp may have tuned circuits (not shown in fig. 1) before and after it to improve the selectivity of the receiver. These tuned circuits are designed to pass only the desired frequencies and ,thus, reduce adjacent channel interference and intermod. This part of the receiver (RF amp and tuned circuits) is generally refered to as the "front end."

As a rule, scanners have, what are termed, broad front ends - they let everything through. They have to be broad considering the frequency ranges they cover. That is why they are so prone to intermod and interference from nearby channels. On the other hand, selective receivers, such as those used in commercial two-way service, have very narrow bandwidths, meaning they can only receive a narrow band of frequencies. It would be possible to put a filter on a scanner to improve the selectivity, but it would have to be tunable over the whole range of the scanner to be useable. This is a tall order. I suspect that, if the manufacturers were to include such a feature in their scanners, the price of the scanner would be out of reach of many of us. There are some external filters on the market which go between the antenna and the scanner, but I haven't had the opportunity to use one. If any of you have used one, please let me know how it performed for you.

THE FLIGHT OF NATIONAL #24

WILLIAM MAULDIN PRODUCTIONS INC.

As a commercial airline pilot for 20 years, I have been involved in the production of training materials of all types. At first, they were just for the aviation field, but later I found additional needs in the fire and police fields. As one Department Supervisor put it, "It is hard to train someone to communicate when that person has never heard communications." I formed my own corporation for this purpose. William Mauldin Productions, Inc. now produces hundreds of tapes, movie and video training aids for many industries. Although normally restricted to the field or industry directly involved, this is our first offering to anyone outside of the field involved. Let me tell you about this recording.

On October 25, 1969, as the pilot of National Airlines #24, I recorded all of the cockpit communications on tape. You hear everything as I heard it in the cockpit. Parts of this recording were later used in training. The flight started in Miami, stopped in Tampa and Jacksonville, and then to New York for landing at the Kennedy Airport. The entire day of flying has been edited down to one hour of continuous communicating. The one hour DC-8 trip to Tampa is only 15 minutes of tape time! Everything is in sequence, from ATIS (Airport Terminal Information Service) recordings before getting the ATC clearance, throughout the flight, to parking gate assignment. Communications, as they are actually heard in my headset in the cockpit, are all there! You hear ground controls, towers, departures controls, enroute air traffic centers, approach controls, then more towers and ground controls! Company calls and operations instructions are there! Oh yes, of course there are thunderstorms too! Everything is edited, educational and interesting, with no dead spots on this ONE HOUR recording!

This entire recording has never been presented for sale before, and this limited offer is being marketed through the RCMA NEWSLETTER for a limited time. Since National Airlines was bought by another company, and is no more, it offers a bit of aviation history too. For your cassette hour long tape, send $8.95 (check or money order - no cash) to: **William Mauldin Productions, Inc., 2268 N.W. 30th Road, Boca Raton, FL 33431.** (Florida residents add $.45 sales tax.) If you do not find this an interesting and educational recording, return within 10 days for a full refund. Allow 4 weeks for delivery.

This recording is a copyrighted production of William Mauldin Productions, Inc., 2268 N.W. 30th Road, Boca Raton, Florida 33431, a Florida corporation, and all rights are reserved.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Following the front end is the Mixer and Local Oscillator stages. The local oscillator is often crystal controlled, as in the case of a single-frequency receiver, but it can also be tunable. A tunable local oscillator is often called a variable frequency oscillator or VFO. This type of local oscillator is found in shortwave receivers and scanners - any receiver that you tune or program to find a signal. The local oscillator determines what frequency the receiver will be tuned to.

The mixer has two inputs and one output. The first input comes from the RF amp, and the second one comes from the local oscillator. The mixer takes these two signals and combines them into one output. When two signals are mixed, there are many resulting frequencies - the two original frequencies as well as their sum and difference. Only one of these is desired. The mixer is designed to allow only one of these frequencies to pass. The frequency that comes out of the mixer is called the IF or intermediate frequency.

The next stage is the IF Filter/IF Amp. The IF filter is designed to pass only the desired IF frequency. This helps to prevent any unwanted signals from passing through the IF stages. The narrower the bandwidth of the IF filter the more selective the receiver will be. The output of the IF filter is fed to the IF amp which raises the IF signal to a point which is useable to the product detector.

Up to this point, I could have been describing any type of receiver, but the Product Detector and Beat Frequency Oscillator, or BFO, are unique to SSB (and CW) reception. The product detector operates in a way that is similar to the balanced modulator described last month. The SSB signal (now converted to the IF) is fed into the product detector. The signal from the BFO is also fed to the product detector. The BFO signal is, in effect, being used to replace the carrier wave that was removed from the signal in the transmission process. The product detector and BFO perform the reverse function of the balanced modulator and carrier oscillator in the transmitter. The audio signal that was originally fed into the balanced modulator in the transmitting station is recovered from the product detector in the receiving station. This recovered audio is then amplified by the Audio Amp for use by the Speaker.

This column and last month's column cover SSB transmission and reception from microphone

to speaker. ACSB is based on these fundamentals. Next month I'll apply these basics to the transmission and reception of ACSB.

PANDORA'S BOX: Update

Dale has been receiving a number of cards for Pandora's Box, but he can always use more. When he receives a card, he converts the information on it to a computer file. The computer program is set up so that a search can be made for various types of scanners and problems. The cards are then filed in a box according to scanner make and model. Periodically, Dale calls me on the phone and sends copies of his files from his computer to my computer. I can then keep the information on hand for use in the newsletter. Any and all information is appreciated, so keep those cards coming in. Dale's address is:

Dale Wagner
3620 SW Dolphin Drive
Delray Beach, FL 33445

That's all for this month. I'm going fishing again, so I hope I have some good news to report the next time you hear from me.

'Till next time,

Steve

VHF Marine

Send information, articles, frequencies and their use, and questions that relate to private, commercial, and Coast Guard VHF maritime and inland waterways radio communications to:

Emmett L. Baxter, Jr., 4122 Granby St., Norfolk, VA 23504

Hello and welcome to your NOVEMBER VHF MARINE COLUMN.

Our first article comesfrom Andrew (Mi.-136), and it concerns the Presidential Yacht "Sequoia". It was written July 14,1984

The former presidential yacht "Sequoia" is currently in the midst of a sixteen-state national tour. The 59-year-old, 104 foot-long vessel stopped in South Haven this week as part of that tour.

The "Sequoia's" call sign is WRB-5092. Most of the traffic overheard while it was in this area was via the Benton Harbor Marine Opeator initiating or receiving telephone calls.

The "Sequoia's" tour will take it up the shoreline of Lake Michigan to Mackinac Island Island, down Lake Huron to Detroit, through Lake Erie, via canal to the Hudson River, New York City, and down the Atlantic Coast before ending the tour September 15th. where it started: Washington, D.C..The vessel has already visited Florida, the Gulf Coast, and travelled up the Mississippi River to Chicago. RCMA members along the remainder of the route may want to keep an ear out for this historic vessel.

The "Sequoia"was built in 1925, designed by John A. Trumpy and laid down in the Mathis Shipyard, Camden, New Jersey. Commissioned in 1933 by president Herbert Hoover as the official presidential yacht, the vessel was previously used as a decoy to trap rum runners in the Mississippi River during Prohibition. The "Sequoia" has two Detroit Diesel 671N engines and a crew of ten.

Other data on the "Sequoia":

Length	104 feet
Beam	18 feet 2 inches
Draft	4 feet 2 inches

Speed ..... 12 knots
Displacement ..... 90 tons
Full Displacement ..... 105 tons

The "Sequoia" was used by all presidents from Hoover to Ford. It was sold in 1977 at auction by president Jimmy Carter, who thought it an unpresidential luxury, though admitting it was a patriotic symbol.

On the "Sequoia's" decks, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill planned strategy during World War Two. President Nixon used the yacht to entertain the late Leonid Brezhnev. President Kennedy celebrated his 46th. birthday aboard the "Sequoia".

After it was sold in 1977, private developers tried various schemes to make money with the old lady, including use as a "Floating White House" Museum. By 1981, the "Sequoia" was far from her former glory, serving as a cocktail lounge behind a floating restaurant berthed between yachts known as the "Hooker" and the "Bum Bum II".

The non-profit Presidential Yacht Trust was created in June, 1981, and trustee Richard W. Arendsee bought the "Sequoia" for $ 1.1 million (she brought only $ 286,000 at auction in 1977). The Trust plans to restore her and run her at the service of the federal government at no cost to taxpayers. The current national tour is an attept to raise the $ 500,000 needed to restore the "sequoia" to her former glory, although she still looks pretty good for all of her years afloat. After complete restoration the "Sequoia" will be made available for use by the President, Cabinet Officers, Congressional Leaders, and Benefactors of the trust. It will not be available for private rental or charter.

Under the command of Captain Giles M. Kelly (USNR, Ret.), the "Sequoia's" crew includes First Officer Ed Daniels (the former Captain of the Riverboat "Mark Twain"), Chief Steward Abelardo Samoy, chef to U.S. Navy admirals for twenty years, and seven other yachtsmen and lovers of nautical history.

Andrew states that some of the above information was obtained from a visitor's booklet available to vistors to the "Sequoia".

Andrew also states that the Dyckman Avenue drawbridge in South Haven is now radio-equipped for the first time. A new Uniden Marine Transceiver was donated to the city by a local marine owner. No channels have yet been picked, but bridge tenders will certainly use Channel 16 in addition to any of the usual channels associated with bridge operations. He will send the specific frequencies used as soon as they becomes available.

++Ed.Note - I would like to apologize to Andrew for the delay in getting this article into print.But due to advance writing conditions and my address changing;this is the first available column after receipt of his article.

A note to all readers: All columns are written at least two to three months in advance of the date that they appear in the newsletter.This is due to the time it takes to edit and setup the newsletter and for it's printing.I try to be as fast as possible but sometimes it does not seem that way;this is a prime example.

Now that we know that the "Sequoia" is back in commission let's try to listen out for her and follow her around and report it to me so I can publish it.

From Doug (NJ-152) comes a newspaper article concerning the use of VHF Marine Radios. The information sent in by Doug is from the "Outdoors" Column of the Asbury Park Press dated July 1,1984.

Here are excerpts from that column.

Along with the old problems of profanity, prolonged chit-chat and improperly identified calls on the air, the FCC is frowning on a major new wrinkle which has crept in - the frequent use of the wrong frequencies by boaters.

Since no test is required for a permit, almost anybody can get one and most people learn by listening to others talk.

Working Channels for recreational boats are Channels 70 and 72 (between boats) and 68, 69 and 78A (both boat-to-boat and ship-to-shore facilities).

Designated for both non-commercial and commercial use, channel 9 is often used to communicate between recreational boats and ships or shore facilities.

Channels 6, 13 and 67 are reserved for safety and navigational informational, while the Coast Guard has domain over channel 22A.

VHF Marine continued

fourteen more frequencies are allotted for commercial intership and ship-to-shore air traffic. Still others are set aside for port operations and public ship-to-shore communications.

The FCC further assigns specific frequencies in each geographic area to agencies like marine police, harbormasters, commercial agents like tugboat dispatchers and marinas (Limited Coast Stations) and telephone communications companies for patching in ship-to-shore telephone calls (Public Coast Stations).

Except for these licensed Limited Coast and Public Coast Stations, VHF transmitters are authorized for shipboard use only. The past few years have seen a rise in illegal VHF transmissions between shoreside homes and boaters and fishermen.

Many of these "kitchen coastals" arise when father gets a new radio and hooks the old one up at home so his wife or kids can call him.

It could cost up to $2,000 in FCC fines for using the radio for this purpose.

Here are some selected listings for the Red Bank,N.J. area:

Sea Bright:

Milam Corp. - KPB-559 - 156.450,156.800

Rumson Bridge:

Monmouth County - WHD-771 - 156.650,156.800

Atlantic Highlands:

Sandy Hook Boat Service - KQU-652 - 156.275,156.800,156.900

Point Pleasant:

State of New Jersey - KYH-573 - 156.425,156.800,156.850
Dean W. Forrest Electronics - WQX-679 - 156.425,156.800
Point Pleasant Electronics - WRD-646 - 156.425,156.800
Dairy Sealed Inc. - KVY-636 - 156.300,156.800

Next month we will have a report from the New Bedford,Ma. area and the following month the Alabama,Missippi & Louisana area.

After these articles there is no more reader input. If you would like to have your area listed in the column send me a line or information today.The fall time of year is a good time to listen.

• NEW MEMBERS LIST •

R. C. M. A. NEW MEMBERS LIST
9 10 1984

CALA591		HUMPHREY, JOHN T;17200 BURBANK BL 310;ENCINO, CA 91316
CALA592		GRACE, GREGORY;10110 LANARK ST;SUN VALLEY, CA 91352
CAOR286		STETSON, DAVE;25211 STOCKPORT DR 278;LAGUNA HILLS, CA 92653
CASM031		SWALL, DAVE;1336 PALOS VERDES DR;SAN MATEO, CA 94403
FL	188	GROVER, CHARLES C;1920 S.E. 51ST ST;GAINSVILLE, FL 32601
FL	189	SNOW, R.W. MD;454 POINCIANA DR;HALLANDALE, FL 33009
IA	048	ROSS, DOUG;TOLEDO HEIGHTS;TOLEDO, IA 52342
IN	086	LOGSDON, MARK;3001 PEBBLE POINT 1A;INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46224
MA	149	GOODIN, LAWRENCE;1 BULLFINCH PL;BOSTON, MA 02114
MA	150	JOHNSON, WALLACE A;264 PLYMOUTH ST;PEMBROKE, MA 02359
NJ	192	ANTROSIGLIO, JOHN C;48 CONCORD PLACE;UNION, NJ 07083
NJ	193	HARRIMAN, WARREN W;P.O. BOX 506;STANHOPE, NJ 07874
NY	292	GIVENS, LARRY M.;770 FULTON ST 2C;BROOKLYN, NY 11238
PA	208	LEHMAN, FRED;91 BARBARA RD;DREXEL HILL, PA 19026
PA	209	RABINOWITZ, HOWARD;8936 CALVERT ST;PHILADELPHIA, PA 19152

MEMBERSHIP CARDS AND BADGES

RCMA has no badges, decals, or membership cards for sale or distribution. The label on your newsletter is your membership card. While other clubs may have gimmicks or commercial good deals, our 'good deal' is your newsletter. You determine its content because you write it.

MAILING PROCEDURES

The newsletter mailed each month has a cover date for the following month. This practice is followed so that the US Post Office can deliver your issue no later than the first of the month designated on the cover.

New members whose applications are received before the end of the month will begin receiving the newsletter the following month. The first issue will be dated the month after that — as described above.

RENEWAL PROCEDURES

The date printed after the membership number on your newsletter mailing label shows the last month of your current membership. It is important to renew your membership by that date, as promptness on your part ensures uninterrupted delivery of the newsletter.

Renewal checks and new membership applications received by RCMA's General Manager, P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676, are processed for deposit on a weekly basis. Actual computer updating is done at the end of each month. Therefore, it is possible that your check or money order can be received — and even deposited — and your next issue will contain the statement "renewal overdue" on the mailing label. This simply means that your renewal was received after the cut-off date for runnning updated mailing labels.

PRORATED MEMBERSHIPS

Due to postage costs and other considerations, membership applications or renewals for any sum less than the current rate are prorated accordingly. This means that the renewal date will be due in less than a year. Please do not send more money to finish the year; just renew when your prorated date comes up.

Also because of postage costs, RCMA cannot comply with member requests to supply back issues free of additional charge (see the monthly Calendar section regarding ordering of back issues). If a late renewal results in a missed issue, the newsletter can be ordered from RCMA's secretary.

ADDRESS CHANGES

MEMBER notifications of address changes are also updated at the end of each month. If this type of address change notice arrives after the cut-off date, the mailing label will not reflect the new address until the following month.

The newsletter is mailed 3rd class under a bulk mail permit. When a member's address change is supplied by the POST OFFICE (instead of by the member), the charge to the club is 25¢. Although this fee is supposed to include forwarding of an issue to the new address, the result is often simply a return of the issue to P.O. 4563. The message is clear: when you move, notify RCMA yourself. Don't wait for the Post Office to do it.

SPECIAL FREQUENCY REQUESTS

Get in touch with your local RCMA group (see monthly Calendar section for chapter listings) or use the Contact/Information Wanted column for frequencies in your area. RCMA is not yet set up for national distribution of frequencies, although ultimately, the 'big picture' could include copies of the FCC and IRAC data bases, a fast computer, and software to select and sort in any order.

Contributions of frequencies and other material must be sent to the appropriate newsletter editor. (Editors use their own discretion in printing material sent them by non-members.) Data sent to P.O. Box 4563 is always subject to delay and sometimes cannot be forwarded because of postage costs.

DISCLAIMER

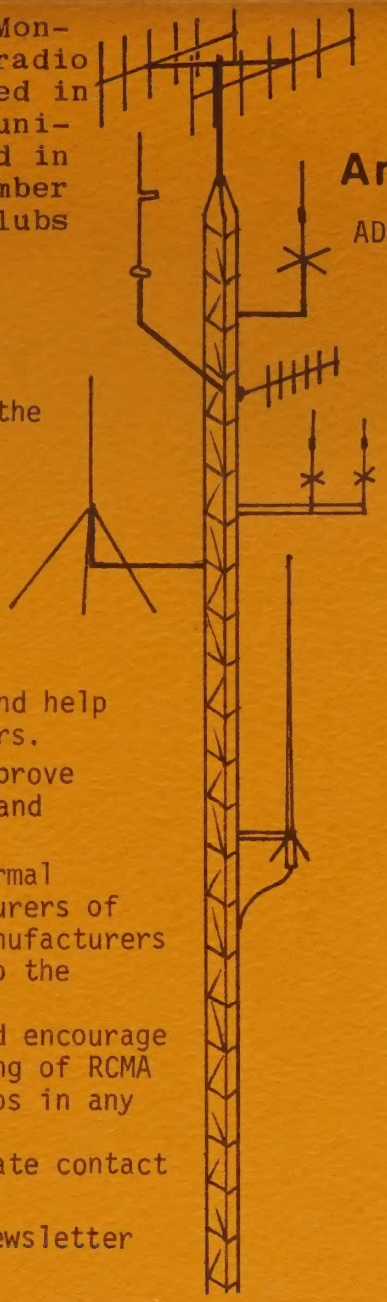
RCMA is a non-profit club for scanner enthusiasts. Neither RCMA or its newsletter are affiliated with, participate in the management of, or are responsible for, any other organization or publication. This disclaimer includes application to POLICE CALL, an annual publication put out by RCMA's good friend Gene Hughes. Queries about this publication cannot be answered by RCMA.

PLEASE REMEMBER — When writing to RCMA for any reason, include your membership number. Use it on your correspondence, checks, or money orders. RCMA tries hard to be responsive to your questions/problems. Using your membership number when you write helps us be of help to you.

The Radio Communications Monitoring Association is a radio club for persons interested in listening to two-way communications. RCMA was founded in May 1975 and is a Full Member of North American Radio Clubs (ANARC).

The goals of RCMA are:

1) To provide a fraternity for those who seriously pursue the hobby of monitor radio listening.
2) To try to be knowledgeable about two-way radio systems and operations.
3) To promote an understanding of the legal and ethical uses of monitor receivers.
4) To share information with and help other monitor radio listeners.
5) To try to understand and improve receivers, antenna systems and related equipment.
6) To offer suggestions and formal recommendations to manufacturers of monitor receivers and to manufacturers of other products related to the hobby.
7) To offer suggestions for and encourage the organizing and conducting of RCMA meetings and tours for groups in any geographic area.
8) To encourage and to facilitate contact between members.
9) To publish a regular club newsletter devoted to the hobby.



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